



Sava Henia was born in Transylvania in 1848. He settled in Bucharest when he was still young and studied diligently at the School of Fine Arts with Theodor Aman, and later in Paris. In genre painting he created already in 1874 a work of great value "The Woman with the Yellow". At that time he also began to paint still-lives with game, following his hunting parties. These paintings are remarkable by the truthful rendering of the specific qualities of the objects and by the effect obtained through the skilful distribution of light and shade. Henia was also a landscape painter. Though working chiefly at home, he was able in several pictures to render the life of nature and even to evoke the poetical image of wide vistas. More often he painted townscapes, emphasizing the miserable conditions of the poor who lived on the outskirts of towns. He took an interest in this theme especially towards the end of his life. Portrait painting formed the major part of the painter's activity, his best works proving the artist's concern for rendering the inner life of his models. Among his best portraits are those of children, painted with grace and freshness, in delicate and bright colours.



Portrait of Ann Davilla (top left), Girl's Portrait (middle left), Portrait of an Old Man from Grozdevi (bottom left), Horse Lines (top right), Italian Woman (above), Girl Splining (middle right), MUI (bottom right).



ROMANIAN NEWS

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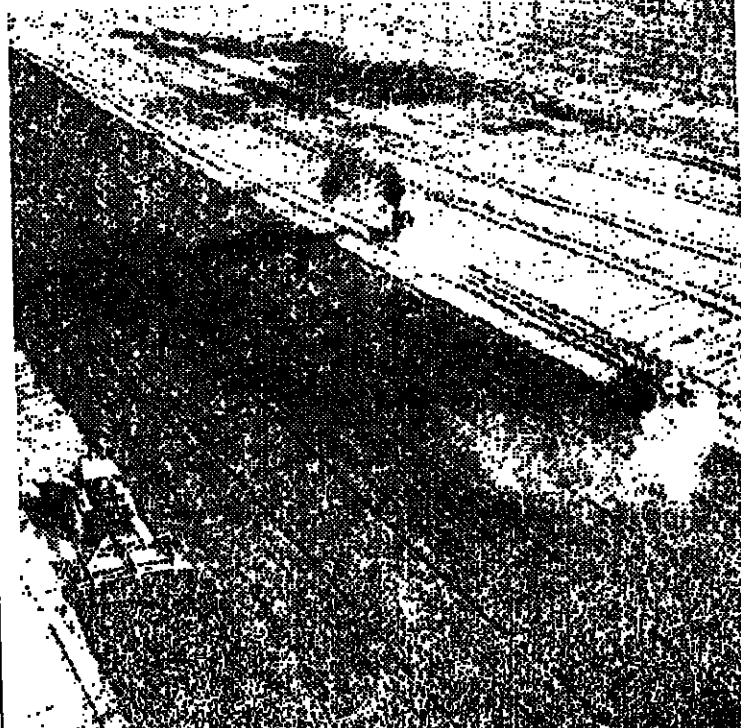
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ROMANIAN NEWS

TO THE COOPERATIVE PEASANTRY, TO THE MECHANIZERS AND SPECIALISTS, TO THE WORKERS IN STATE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, TO ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN AGRICULTURE ON "HARVEST DAY"

"On the occasion of the traditional Harvest Day, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and of the Government, as well as on my own behalf, I should like to extend to all working people in the countryside, the members of producer co-

operative farms, the workers in state agricultural enterprises, the mechanizers and specialists, our entire peasantry a warm, revolutionary salute and the wish to score further and ever greater success in boosting plant and animal farming outputs, in carrying out the new agrarian revolution in Romania".



There are no breaks in the farming calendar. As soon as harvesting is completed, preparations begin for next year's crops. The pace and quality of these operations ensure the rich crops of the 1959 agricultural year.

These are the opening words of the Message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the cooperative peasantry, the workers in state agricultural enterprises, mechanizers and specialists, all working people in agriculture on Harvest Day, which was celebrated throughout the country on Sunday, October 26.

As usual, Harvest Day was an opportunity for taking stock. Although winter conditions this year were not very favourable, the working people in agriculture have obtained larger outputs both with summer and with autumn crops, which ensure the adequate supply of the population with farmfood produce, and the meeting of other needs of the national economy. This year, over 700 state and cooperative farming units have registered productions larger than 8,000 kg per hectare, and about 50 of them have exceeded 8,000 kg per hectare. Maize crops were also good, several units and counties harvesting more than 20,000 kg of corn cobs per hectare under irrigation. Moreover, good results were scored in barley, sugar beet, vegetable and fruit growing, as well as in animal breeding. These are achievements which demonstrate once again the strength of Romanian agriculture, the capacity of the peasantry, of all working people in agriculture to produce ever richer crops, to score larger outputs in all the sectors of this basic branch of the national economy.

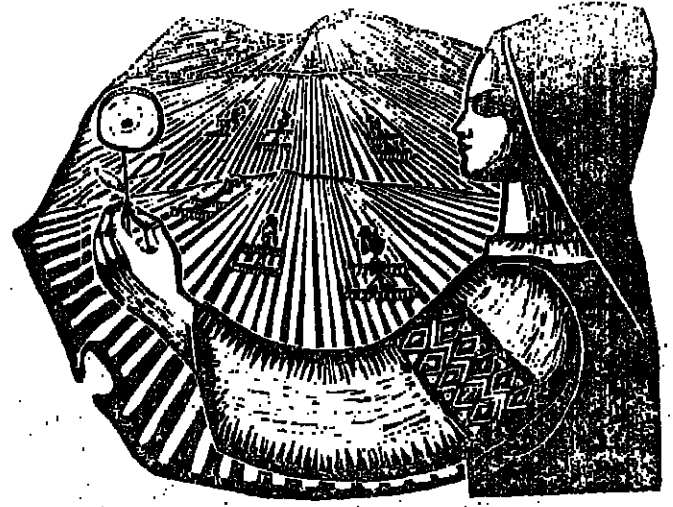
Undoubtedly, the results of agricultural year 1958 could have been better. The analyses made showed that in places

where cropping plans were strictly observed, where the national house was judiciously used and the established technologies rigorously applied, big productions were obtained even in less favourable soil and climate conditions.

At present, there is an ample mobilization of forces in the whole country with a view to concluding, as soon as possible, the autumn harvesting and ensuring the fodder necessary to zootechny in the winter period. Parallel to finishing autumn harvest, the maintenance of the already sown areas will be effected. Also, until spring, maintenance works for irrigation systems, the construction of new systems, soil draining and melioration works will be carried out. Agriculture has become a non-stop activity. Only thus can we have the guarantee of continuously increasing crops and on this basis permanently ensure the supply of farm produce to the population and correspondingly answer other demands of the national economy.

"We must never forget" — President Nicolae Ceausescu affirms at the end of his message "that the carrying out of our plans and programmes of developing industry, agriculture, the whole national economy and the raising on this basis of the entire people's material and cultural welfare are only possible in a climate of peace and broad international collaboration. That is why our party and state, while placing at the centre of their activity the ensure of every condition for the successful implementation of

the entire work of socialist construction in our homeland, also firmly promote a policy of peace and collaboration with all the world's nations, actively participate in and make a constructive contribution to the settlement of the major and complex issues confronting mankind and in the build up of better and more just world on our planet."



1918 — 1988

70 YEARS
SINCE THE
CREATION
OF THE UNITARY
ROMANIAN
NATIONAL
STATE

THE NINTH CONGRESS OF THE RCP — A CRUCIAL MOMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONTEMPORARY ROMANIA

Our people will soon celebrate seven decades since December 1, 1918, the day when a new victory of history's justice was scored — the liberation of the entire Romanian nation from foreign domination and the most cherished wish of the Romanian people for the achievement of the long-awaited independence of the Romanian nation was fulfilled.

CONSTANTIN DASCULESCU
Member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP
Prime Minister of the Government

of all Romanians to live united within the borders of the same country. This event with wide echoes in the homeland's history, an example of valiant struggle and sacrifice of the entire Romanian nation is a wonderful opportunity for evoking with full satisfaction and patriotic pride the path

of struggle and work of light and glory covered by our people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party for paying a warm tribute to its General Secretary for expressing the thoughts and feelings of high esteem, respect and valuation with which the communist-allied working people surround the national and patriotic pride the path

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND THE DEMANDS OF THE NEW AGRARIAN REVOLUTION — MAIZE

MAIZE CROP PRODUCTION IS THE KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION. THE MAIZE CROP IS THE MOST IMPORTANT AND THE MOST PRODUCTIVE CROP IN THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE. IT IS THE BASIS OF THE NUTRITION OF THE POPULATION AND OF THE ANIMAL BREEDING. IT IS ALSO THE BASIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY. THE MAIZE CROP IS THE MOST IMPORTANT AND THE MOST PRODUCTIVE CROP IN THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE. IT IS THE BASIS OF THE NUTRITION OF THE POPULATION AND OF THE ANIMAL BREEDING. IT IS ALSO THE BASIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

فلسطين من اجل الله

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND THE DEMANDS OF THE NEW AGRARIAN REVOLUTION

MAIZE

**MAIZE CROP GEOGRAPHY • THE SPECTACULAR CAREER OF CONSANGUINE
HYBRIDS • 3,500 LOCAL STRAINS AND POPULATIONS IN THE FUNDULEA GENE
BANK • GENETIC INOCULATION OF ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS • OPTIMIZATION
OF WATER AND MINERAL SUBSTANCE CONSUMPTION • HYBRIDS SPECIALIZED
FOR VARIOUS USES • WILL MAIZE BECOME A PERENNIAL PLANT?**

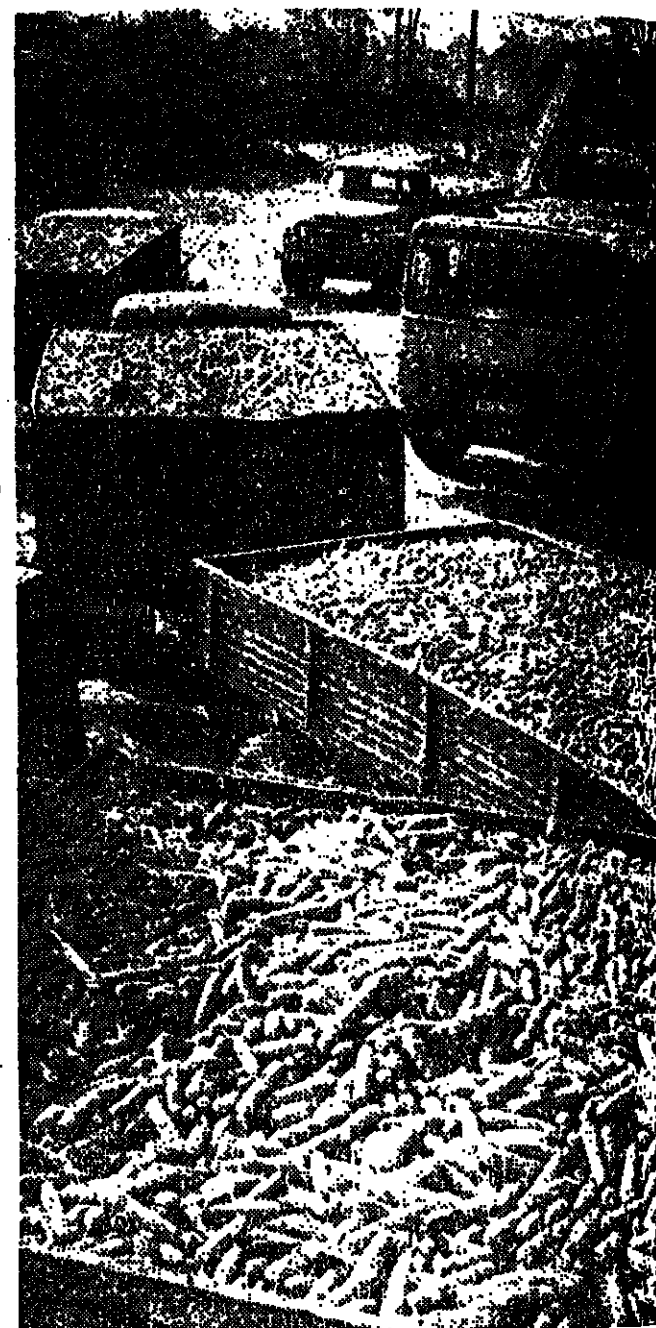
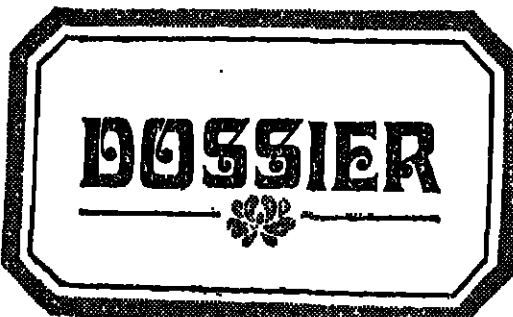
A vegetal miracle : maize. A plant which covers several hundreds of millions of hectares every year and which is known to nearly all the planet's inhabitants. A genuine supercereal capable of amazing us year after year through repeated output records, and on which mankind is pinning its hopes for the future.

As a rule people only know that maize came from pre-Columbian America. But its origin remains enveloped in mystery, very much like Maya civilization whose name it resembles phonetically in several languages. Many agronomists, historians, botanists, archaeologists etc. strive to separate the various threads that make up the genetic "string" of maize, but many enigmas have yet to be deciphered. Is maize the natural outcome of a natural evolution? Was it developed by man by accidental or expert hybridization? These questions have not yet been offered fully convincing answers.

Maize was first cultivated around 4500 BC, as proved by researches conducted in the Mexican cave of Perea. But maize pollen was found as deep as 60 metres underground which, according to glacial chronology suggests that deposit to be 60,000 years old, much older than any farming

pursuit.

Even if an ancestor, an alleged "wild maize" plant might have existed, that vegetal form has disappeared without leaving any trace. And if a fantastic scenario of the future omitted, even for one spring, the sowing of maize by man, this widespread plant would become completely extinct. For maize is incapable of ensuring its own survival, as many other vegetal species would do. Maize seeds are trapped in a vegetal prison from which there is now way out: **the cob.** They do not fall by themselves when they are ripe, nor are they carried by the wind to places where they may germinate spontaneously. Maize's only chance is to be sown and tended by man.



It is harvest time; corn cobs have already been loaded in trucks (top photo, p. 4). But until reaching this stage the "specialists" knowledge was needed, among other things, for the amelioration of corn varieties. With this purpose, a special research institute was founded at Fundulice, Chikotka county as early as 1958. We present the specialists' activity in our bottom right photo (see experimental plot) and in the bottom photo on page 5 (in one of the labs). The water deficit in nature has been replaced by ample irrigation systems (bottom left photo and middle).

A SUPERCEREAL'S CAREER

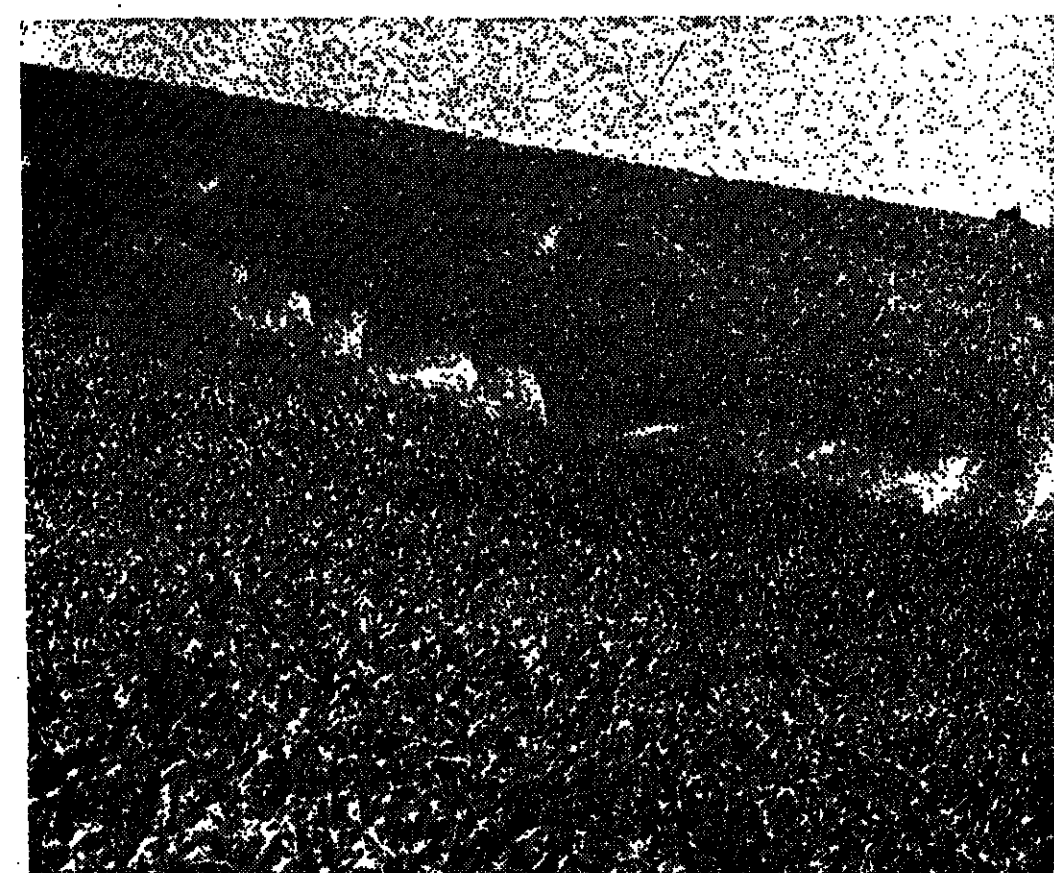
The plant discovered by the Europeans in the subtropical regions of America spread over a vast geographic area with extremely varied climate and soil conditions, from the Azores (Ireland), Canada, the USSR to 48° S (New Zealand). This highly unusual territorial distribution is explained ecologically by the fact that the plant is a facultative nitrate. It has adapted so well to the soil and climatic conditions of each zone that it has become almost a native plant. Accurately to *crataegus* all its hybrids and botanical varieties existing on the globe, and their morphological and productive

Romania ranks fourth in the world as concerns her maize growing areas, after the USA, Mexico and the USSR. Maize crops are spread over almost the entire territory of the country. But in this country, too there is "corn belt", a chain of most favorable regions on either side of the Carpathians.

the Jijila Plain, the Vashul Depression and the Biriad Plateau, the Dobrogean Plateau, the Romanian Plain, the Western Hills, the Transylvanian Plain, the Somes Plateau. Here the annual sum of daily temperatures (over 5°C) ranges between 2,650 and 2,750 C. The period when average daily temperatures above 10°C are registered is 180—200 days.

Average annual rainfall adds up to 535-600 l per sq cm, while rainfall in the vegetative periods ranges between 210 and 330 l, more than half of it in June.

These conditions explain why maize required economic importations in Europe only after 1918, when the growth in the Romanian population and the war documents attest the presence of maize in Yugoslavia in 1831, and just a few years later in Wallachia. It is generally believed that it came from Western Europe, possibly through Italy. But it is interesting



adaptation to mechanized operations, high photosynthetic capacity and diversified quality of the grains, superior utilization of the irrigation water and fertilizer, resistance to diseases and pests.

The original material used for amelioration was the indigenous free-pollinating varieties and local populations (especially in the 1960-1970 period) and genotypes from North America (Corn Belt), France, Spain, Germany etc. boasting a higher productive potential and aptitude for mechanization.

The elimination from cultivation of the old free-pollinating strains occurred in Romania extremely fast, in just seven years (1937—1964). This was also due to specific conditions: the existence of large state-owned or cooperative farming units, the state policy of continually modernizing agriculture, the close relation between research and production, the presence in the fields of a large number of specialists with adequate technical training etc.

On the other hand, the foreign hybrids which were used in the beginning proved less adapted to the variations in climatic conditions, especially drought and scorching heat. Their outputs were unstable, often poor and low in proteins.

The maize hybrids developed and homologated in Romania rapidly acquired solid prestige. They cover now almost the entire cultivated area. Their qualities are precisely indicated by the growing harvest gathered in with every passing year. From an average production of 1.3 tons per hectare harvested over 1911-1933, an average 4.1 tons per hectare were recorded in the 1931-1933 autumn-crop.

The tests conducted at Fundulea by engineer Sarca enabled him to establish the contribution of genelle progress to boosting production per hectare in the 1963—1985 period. Thus, for an annual production growth of 212 kg per hectare, in the conditions of crop irrigation, genelle progress accounted for 116 kg, that is 67 per cent.

PROTEIN RECORDS

There are athletic records, but there are farming records too. The world maize record was set in Illinois, USA : 23,700 kg of grain per hectare. In Romania the record crop was obtained at the Valul lui Traian research station in Dobrogea from the F-130 hybrid : 19,700 kg per hectare.

The race is on. Every year now hybrids are developed, with truly fabulous properties compared not only to the maize brought by Columbus but even to the maize of the 1930s and 1960s.

Since 1980 in Romania have been developed and homologated four new superintensive hybrid, all bearing the name of

Fundules: F-320, F-378, F-380 and F-420. They have productive potentials of 7.5—15 tons per hectare on unirrigated plots and 9—10 tons of grain when irrigated.

Although they can look very much like each other, various grains from two different hybrids have different protein, starch, fat and c.c. contents.

The Romanian hybrids cultivated at present characterize

(cont. on p. 8)

THE AMELIORATORS' ACTION

A century ago, in 1883, a peasant in Lăpușnic commune developed the Lăpușnic maize strain by crossing Romanian and American varieties. This strain imposed itself by large outputs and a good adaptability to soil and climatic conditions. The Lăpușnic strain became widespread and was cultivated for nearly 100 years.

Minute amelioration is not sufficient, a last-minute question, not even a problem of our century. In Romania it became a state concern in 1933 when several model farms were organized. In 1958, a research institute specializing in minute growing was set up in Făgăraș. Together with five other stations it coordinated the Stations (Ortove), Fodra Haezel (Hae), Tadea (Cluj), Pels (Arad) and Stătes (Bucharest), the Făgăraș Institute shortly promoted the production activities between

highly productive consanguine lines from the USA, USSR and Canada; it produced seeds from parental forms and zoned hybrids; it initiated comprehensive amelioration programmes and developed consanguine lines and homegrown high-yielding hybrids, well adapted to the podzolic conditions throughout the country.

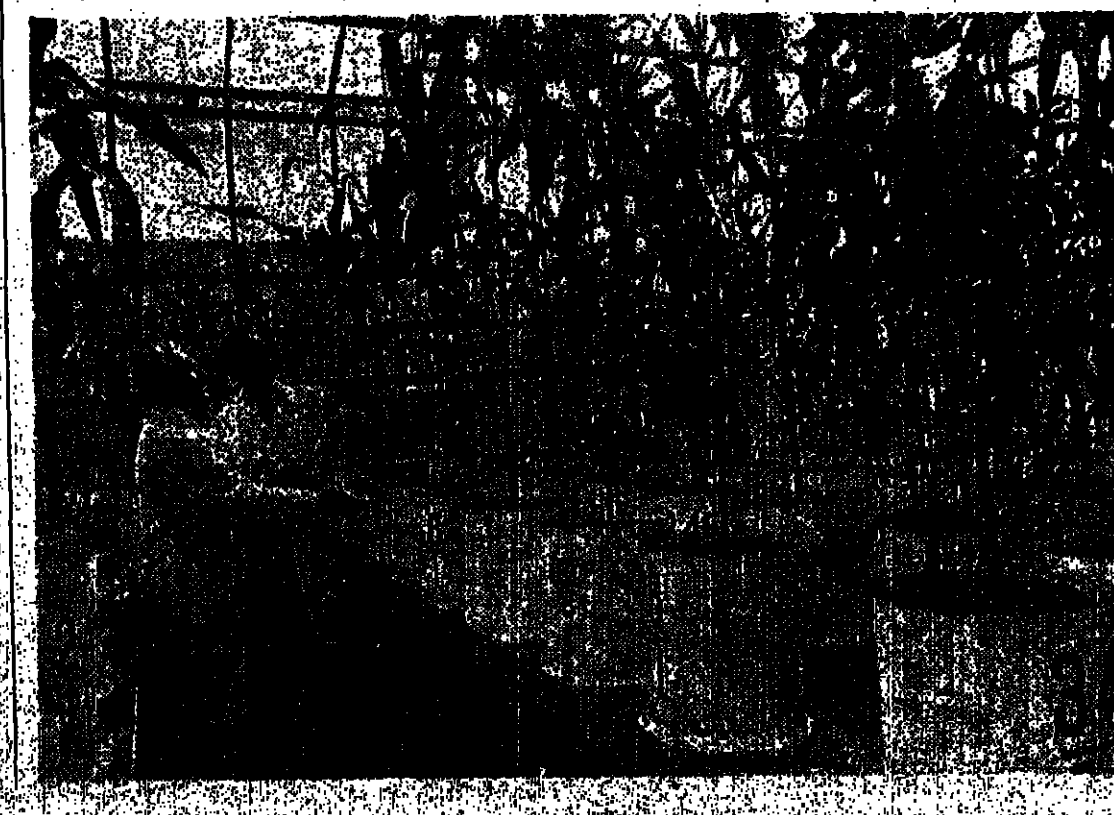
In the 1932-1933 harvest, more than 5,000 local varieties and populations were collected from all the krais, giving rise to a gene bank of 63,000 varieties and populations. An important task was the selection of indigenous plant species and, to all intents and purposes, the creation of a flora in the program.

The Kuznetsk Institute collaborated with scientific institutions of the USSR and abroad, and the "Scientific and Technical" and "Scientific and Technical" departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

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Cosmin, head of the collective dealing with maize and sorghum genetics and amelioration at Fundulea, researches here are at present in perfect synchronism with those in the most reputed similar institutions in the world.

As part of the Romanian experiments great attention has been paid to the traits that characterize the intensive and superintensive genotypes: very high productive potential (10-25 tons of grains per hectare), a



(cont. from p. 5)

by a balanced chemical composition. The tests performed by Victoria Cuyerea show that in most of them the protein content ranges between 11 and 13 per cent. The starch content varies between 68.58 per cent (Luvrin 360) and 73.16 per cent (Fundulea 420), and the fat content ranges between the limits frequently registered with maize: 4.13 per cent (F-420) and 5.43 per cent (Turda 228).

For instance, in comparison to the American Pioneer-type hybrids, the Romanian ones contain more protein and relatively less starch. A team led by Octavian Cosmin has even succeeded in producing common guinea maize lines with a protein content of 13 up to 17 per cent.

Yet the spearhead of research is aimed at two other substances: lysine and tryptophan, two essential amino acids. Their proportion in the maize grain has been concerning farming researchers for several decades now.

In Romania there is a com-

plex improvement programme aimed at developing hybrids rich in lysine and tryptophan, having a productive potential and agronomic properties similar to those of common maize hybrids.

While H5 335, a hybrid produced in 1975, yielded output similar to those of the regular varieties under experimental conditions, it behaved poorly on large plots because of certain specific reactions to unfavourable climatic conditions. On the contrary, the F 345 (L) hybrid homologated in 1981 is drought- and heat-resistant: it yields 8-9.5 tons per hectare. Its content of protein (11.87 per cent), tryptophan (1.05), lysine (4.31) and fat (5.15) ranks it among the most valuable hybrids in the world.

The recently developed hybrids H5F 2-78 (L) and H5F 815-83 (L) are considered promising because of their high productive potential, high lysine and tryptophan content and resistance to ecological stress factors.

THE WATER PROBLEM

One hectare under maize consumes anywhere between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of water annually. The largest amounts in our climate conditions are necessary in July. The F-420 superintensive hybrid for instance consumes 515 tons of water per hectare, of which 151.9 tons per hectare in July. This consumption is justified by the productive potential of this hybrid which has a long vegetative period.

Even larger water consumers are sugar beet, fodder, soybean, wheat etc.

In order to make up for the water deficit often existing in nature during summer months, Romanian agriculture has chosen to lay out immense areas for irrigation. Romania has now nearly four million hectares under irrigation. An ambitious national programme unitarily coordinates land improvement investments. According to plan provisions, some 6 million hectares will be irrigated in 2000. Thus harvests will no longer depend on weather's whims and large, safe and stable crops will be ensured irrespective of meteorological conditions.

Naturally in this sphere too the problems are more complex than they seem. There are specialists who monitor the occurrence of critical moments in the water supply of various climatic zones and who establish irrigation periods and norms. Researchers also pursue the maximization of production levels parallel to boosting water utilization efficiency. Thorough researches are also carried out concerning the influence of chemical fertilizer on the production volume and quality. Optimum correlations have been determined between nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the mineral nutrition of maize and the influence of each separate element on the quality of the grain protein.

With a view to elucidating certain nutrition problems impossible to solve through classical methods, the nuclear phy-

sicists at the Institute of Isotopes and Molecular Technology in Cluj-Napoca and at the Magurele Nuclear Physics Institute have focused their attention on maize. The Romanian agronomists have also collaborated as part of research contracts with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna (the FAO/IAEA joint division).



Corn in various stages of its existence, from harvesting (bottom) to loading on barges.

THE PLANTS OF THE FUTURE

With a production of 5-8 tons per hectare, therefore less than half the output of F-420, the trilinear hybrid F-98 is considered to perform well and to be a success of the Romanian ameliorators. It imposed itself primarily by its precocity, and only in the second place by its yield per hectare. Thanks to its short vegetative period (under 100 days) F-98 is mainly used in double-cropping. It can be sown at the beginning of July after barley harvesting, and it reaches full maturity by October.

F-98 was homologated in 1981 and has since become widespread and replaced almost completely the older F-93 and F-97 single hybrids (1979) which had in their turn proved more productive than the F-96 and F-99 double hybrids.

In fact each homologated hybrid corresponds to a particular need. A first criterion of classifying hybrids would be their vegetative period. In recent years, the latter has no longer been expressed in terms of days but according to a mathematical formula, in terms of the sum of biologically active temperatures. The early maize varieties needed by the mountainous areas or those in the north of Romania require that the sum of these temperatures should range between 800 and 1,000°C. For the southern regions (the Danube Plain) the sum of biologically active temperatures can reach 1,400°C. However the most productive Romanian strain, F-420, does not exceed a necessary 1,500°C.

On the other hand the existence of ground with different maturation ages needs the producers' need to phase out both sowing, and landing and har-

vesting operations over several weeks. The question is even more acute for the large collective-owned estates specific to Romanian agriculture, with certain units cultivating several hundreds of thousands of hectares.

There are also maize hybrids diversified according to their utilization. In the last few years several specialized hybrids have been homologated in Romania, having rich content of high-quality proteins and essential amino acids: H5F 815-831, H5F 2781, Genotype whose grains are rich in starch, glucose or fat have been produced for industrialization. Hybrid forms having pink grains, and pink pigments rich in vitamin A have been produced, so as to be used as human food. Hybrids with increased resistance to diseases such as Golden Mosaic and Yellow Mosaic have been homologated for preservation. For other hybrids are meant the Popcorn, among them the Popcorn hybrid H51 having a productive potential of 7-8 tons per hectare. Nearly all of them are capable of winning competitions against the best achievements worldwide.

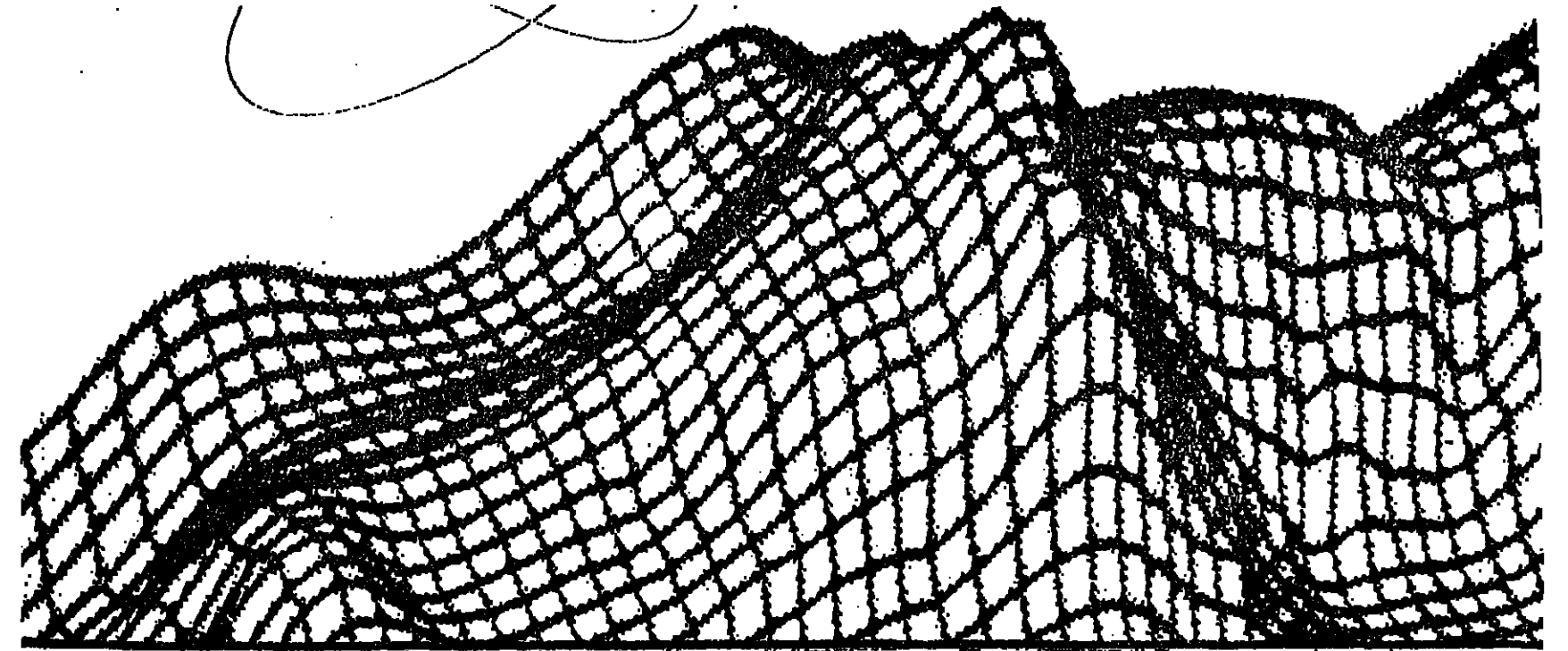
On the other hand, research institutes and stations recommend the optimum technology for each hybrid cultivation. For several years now, apart from superior biological characteristics have been ensured in Romania for the whole area of maize, the state stimulating in this way the qualitative growth of the crop. As a matter of fact, the maize production is directly controlled by the research institutes and stations within the work of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences. The same stations which simultaneously prepare the strains and hybrids of the future. For the maize of the next generation itself is likely to be different from the one we have today.

For instance, the Romanian geneticists are interested about other things in the genetic programme: the plant's architecture. They seek a better arrangement of the leaves which may favour the photosynthesis, but also a more parsimonious use of the plant's energy consumed for its growth. It makes a great difference to the farmer. In the last years, the even limited, the maize has been a successful crop, but the superintensive hybridization method has brought about a change. The maize would be produced in that within a few years it will be a different maize, a maize which will contribute to the new plant architecture.

ROMANIAN NEWS

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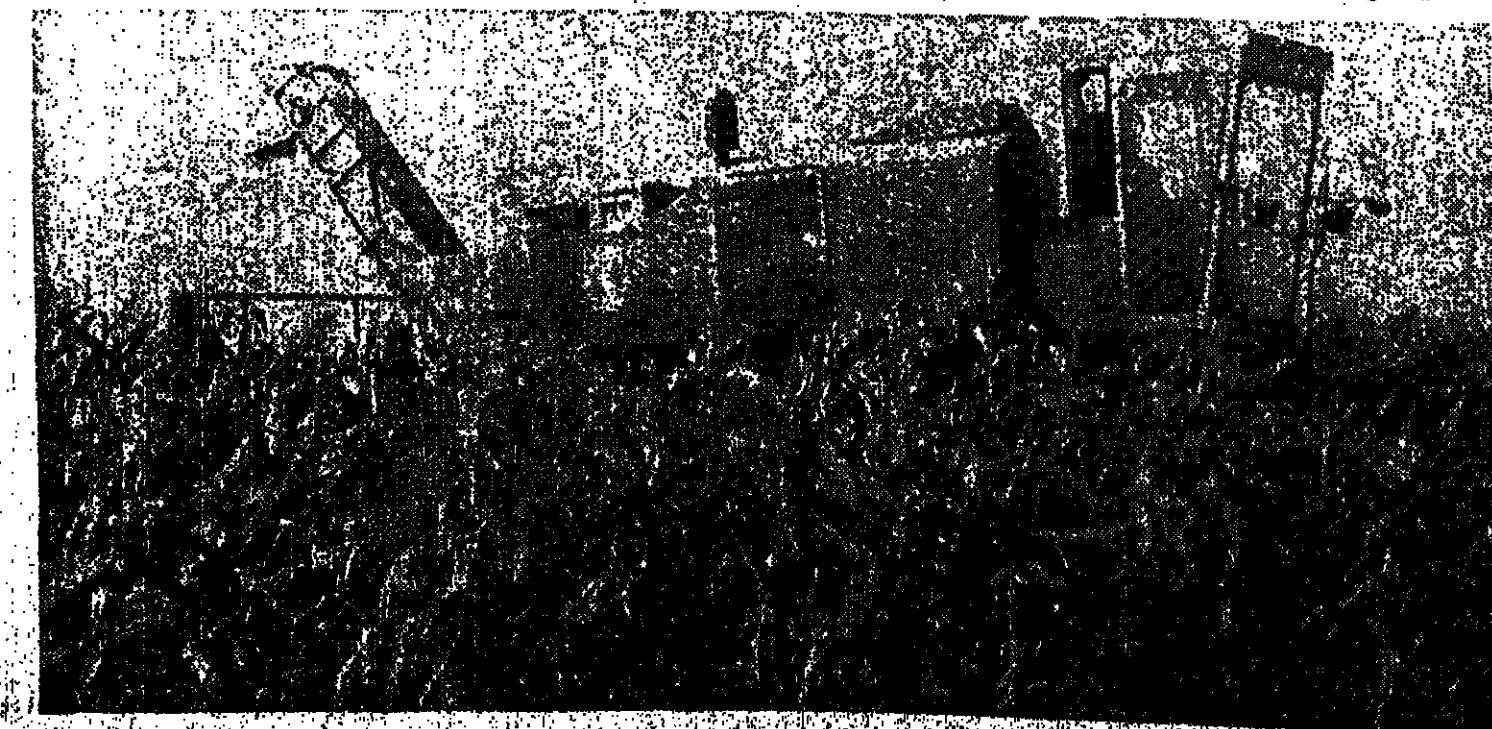
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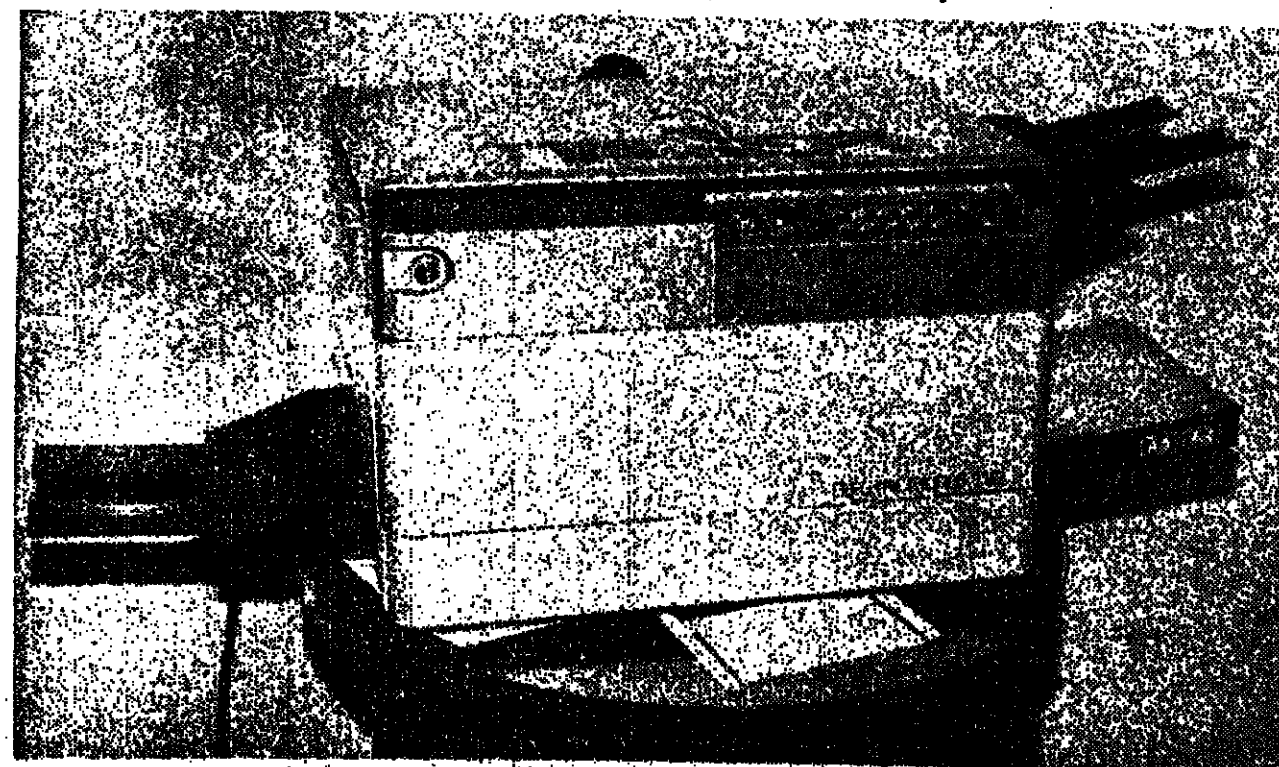
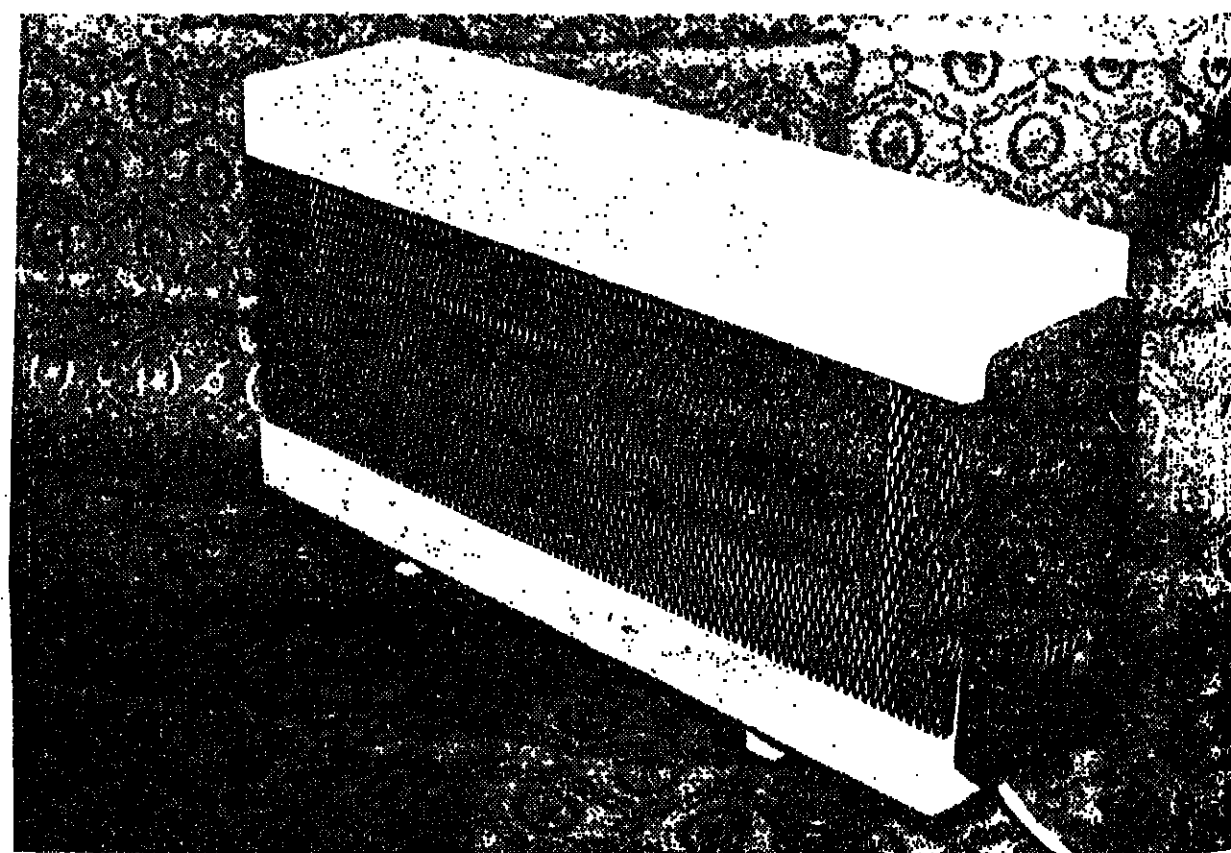


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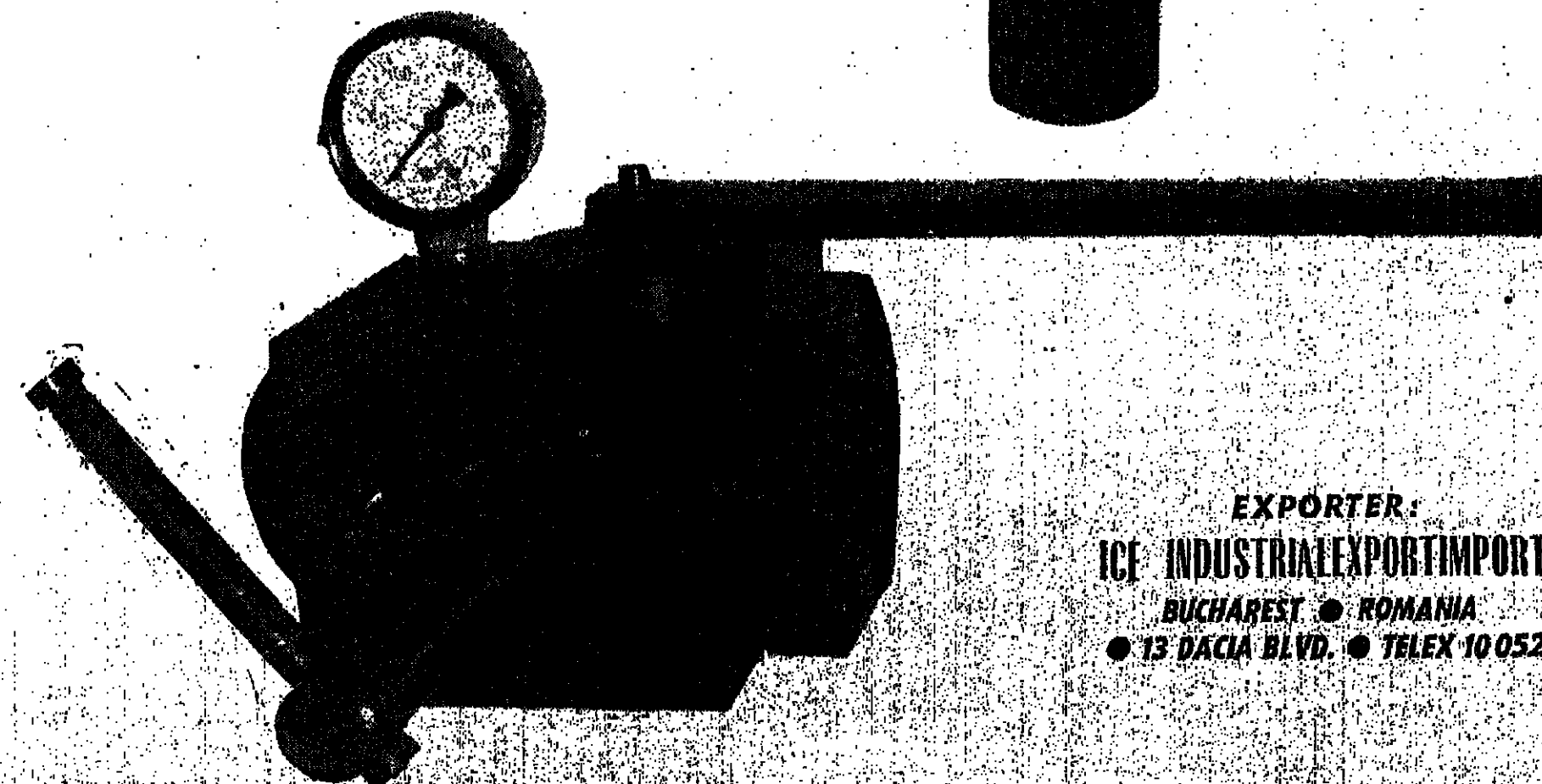
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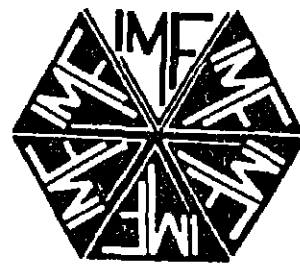
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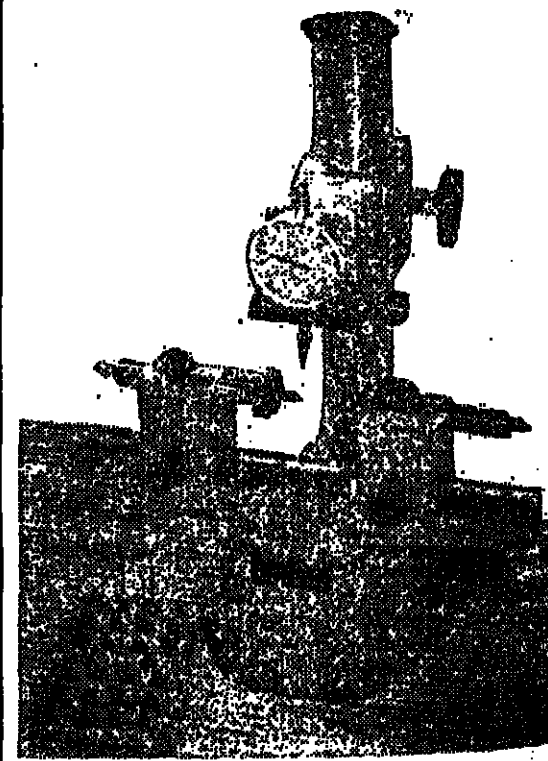
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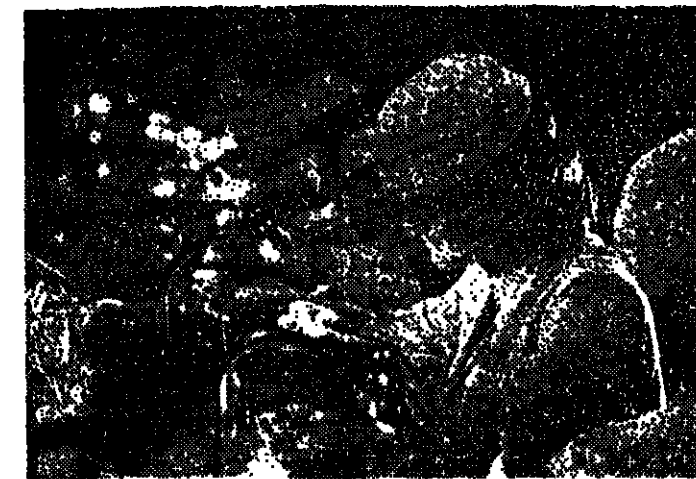


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● pneumatic post-process sizing gauge — SUPERJET ● pneumo-electric post-process sizing gauge — ELSUPERJET ● post-process sizing gauge with electric contacts ● inductive electronic post-process sizing gauge ● roughness measuring post-process sizing gauge; smoothness measuring gauge (electronic levels). ● in-process sizing gauge for continuous exterior cylinder surfaces with one and two measuring points ● for continuous exterior surfaces and for continuous interior cylinder surfaces with two measuring points ● in-process sizing gauge for centreless grinding machines ● in-process sizing gauge for exterior diameters of narrow surfaces ● copying systems mounted on machine tools for processing through copying after a pattern.

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SINTER-CARBIDE METAL PRODUCTS

The main groups of products bearing the "CARMESIN" mark — which are the object of the Bucharest Fine Mechanics Enterprise's production programme — are the following: sinter-carbide metal brazable tips and inserts for metal cutting; sinter-carbide metal inserts for mining tools; sinter-carbide metal inserts specific to the wood industry, building materials and extraction industry; products for drilling installations; dies for screws and nuts; dies for roll bearings; other types of products upon the foreign partners' demand.

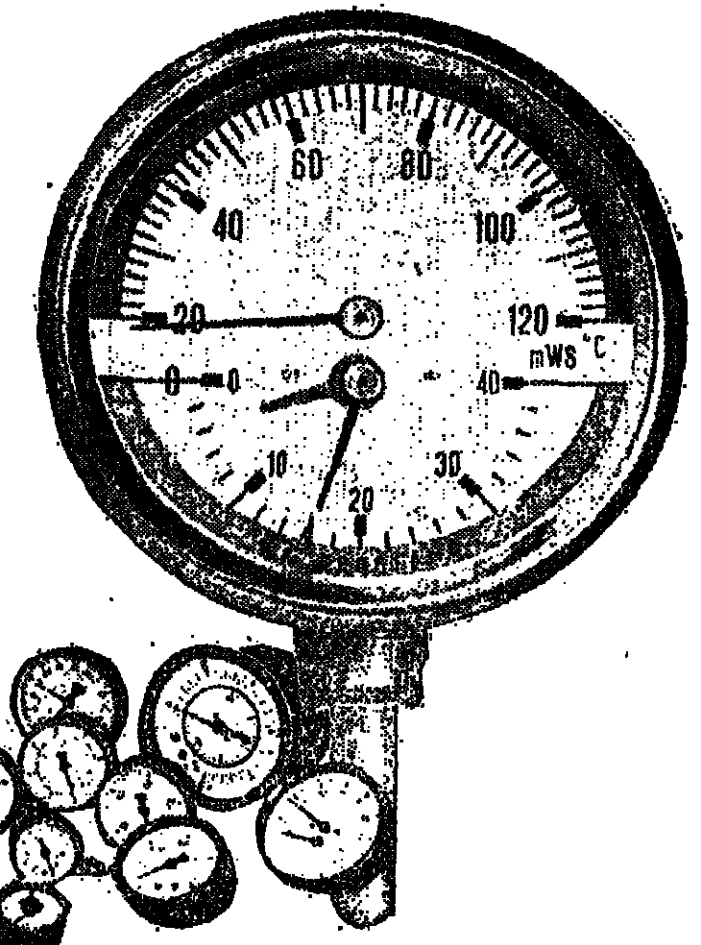
According to the concrete destination indicated by the end user, these products are executed out of the PKMG groups of carbide metal powder, after ISO international standards or according to other requirements specified in the order.

In order to increase the durability and performances of the sinter-carbide metal inserts, the method is applied of coating them with extra-hard layers of titanium carbide, giving the inserts an increased durability of up to 500 percent, as compared to the normal execution.



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Through the great diversity resulting from constructive variants based on measuring limits, accuracy, diameter, connection and scale type, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise can satisfy the most exigent demands of its clients (standard pressure gauges or of special construction, upon demand). There are: ● general use industrial manometers ● vibration-proof manometers ● corrosion-proof manometers ● capsule-manometers ● double indication manometers ● manometers-thermometers.



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The processing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, of sinter-carbide metal, stone, concrete, ceramic and glass — through modern methods — calls for the use of diamond tools on an ever larger scale.

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uous binder of various shapes and sizes, with cubic boron nitride.

— diamond tools for construction-material processing
— diamond tools with galvanic binder
— honing diamond blades
— diamond pastes
— diamond tools for trimming and shaping abrasive stones
— chamfering tools with extra-hard materials from diamond polycrystals or cubic boron nitride
— diamond drawing dies.

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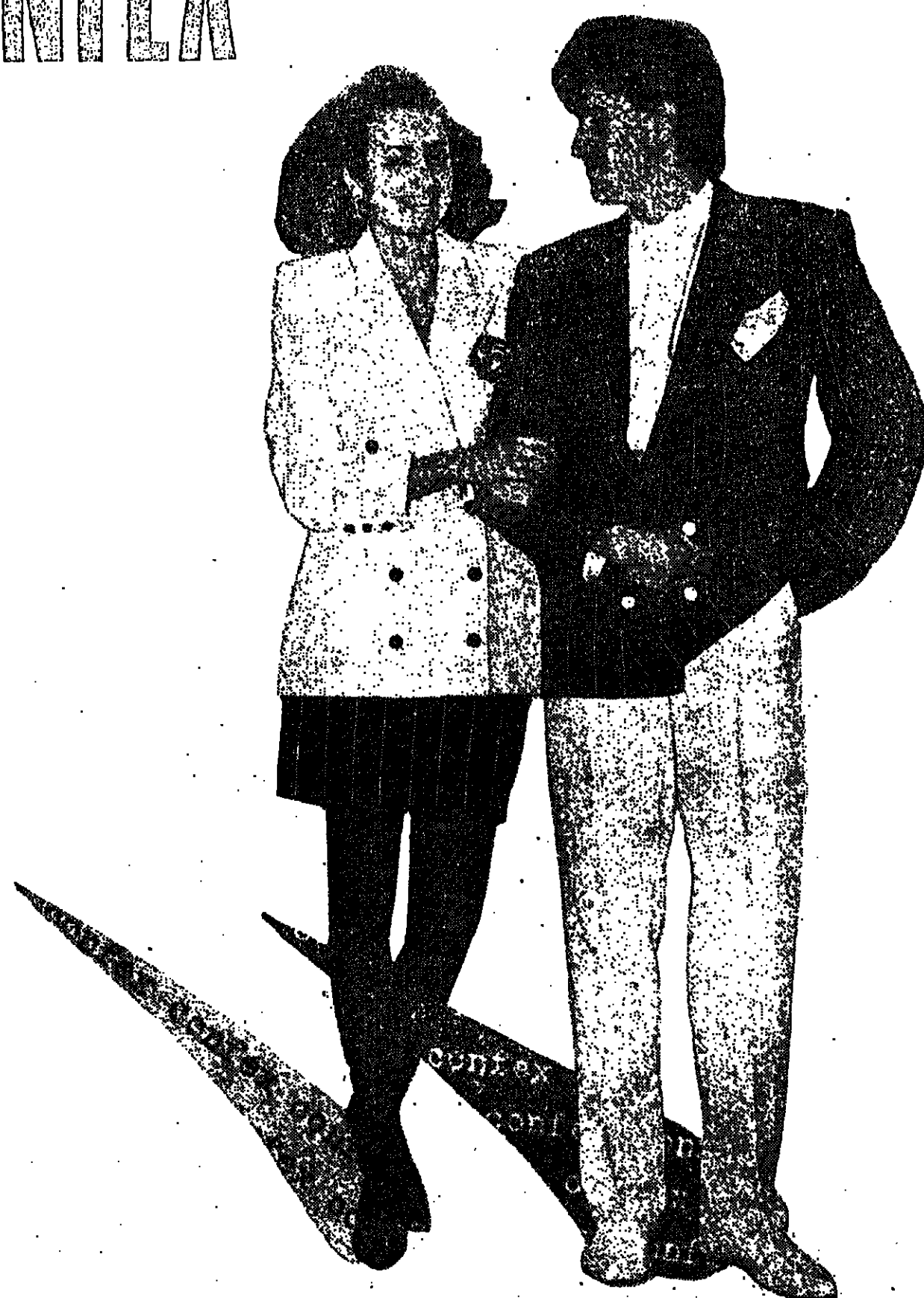
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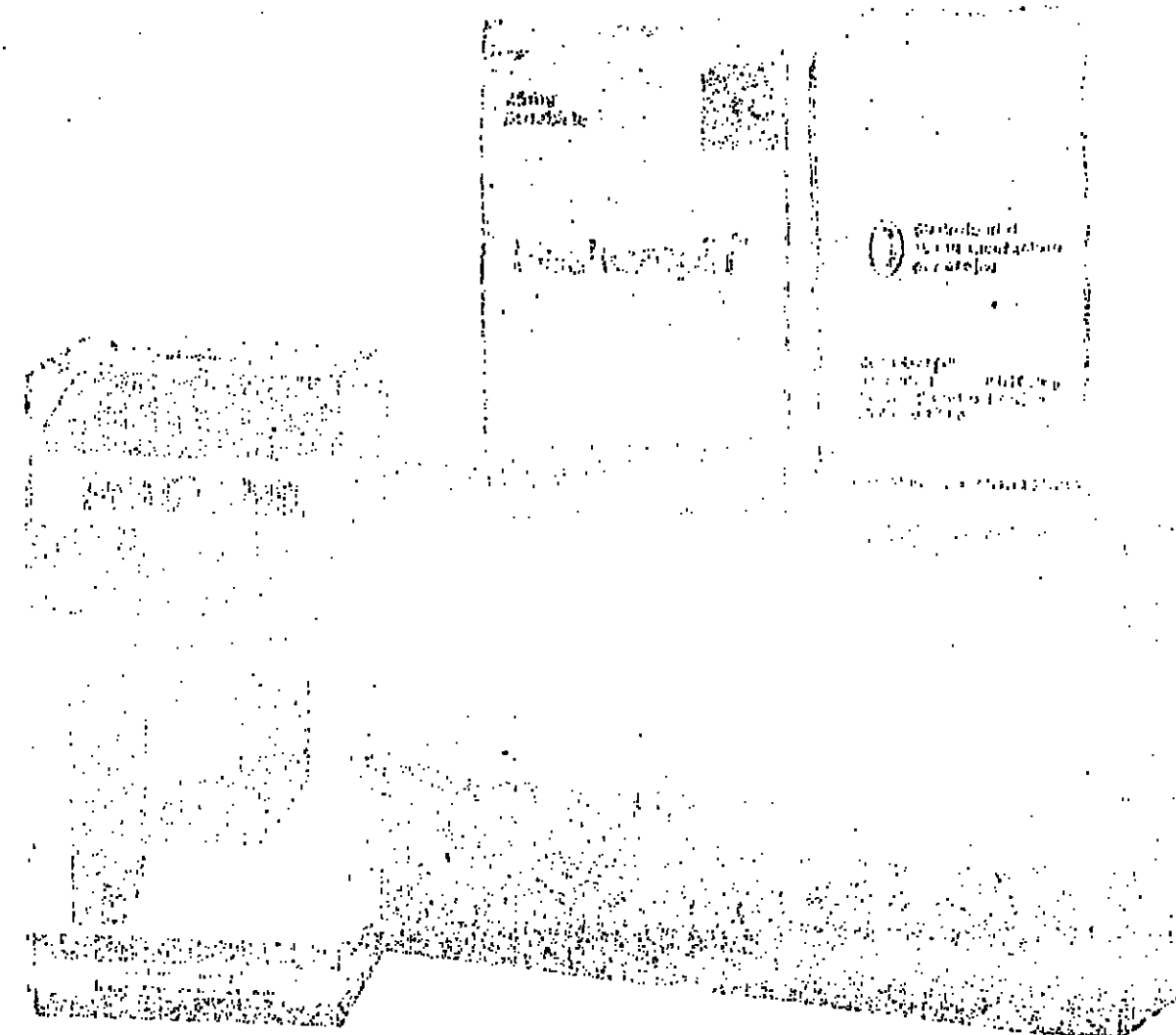


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The treatment is individualized, the products being used in both monotherapy and combination chemotherapy associated with bleomycin, vinblastine or adriamycin.

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SERMION is one of the drugs designed especially for elderly patients when certain malfunctions seem to appear, mostly at the level of the nervous system. As indications, mention should be made of: neuro-psychic and somatic symptoms associated with a cerebral involution; chronic cerebral vascular insufficiency; senile and presenile dementia; Parkinson's disease; acute or chronic peripheral vascular insufficiency (obliterating vascular affections of the limbs), Raynaud and other syndromes accompanied by the alteration of peripheral circulation.



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● AFI three-phase asynchronous motors: output: 3.5-90 kw; voltage: 380 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; wound rotor with permanently applied brushes; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) or B5 (DIN 42677); protection: IP44 (40050)

● ASA explosion-proof motors Ex d.3n.G4: output: 0.8-90 kw; voltage: 220-660 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; protection: IP54

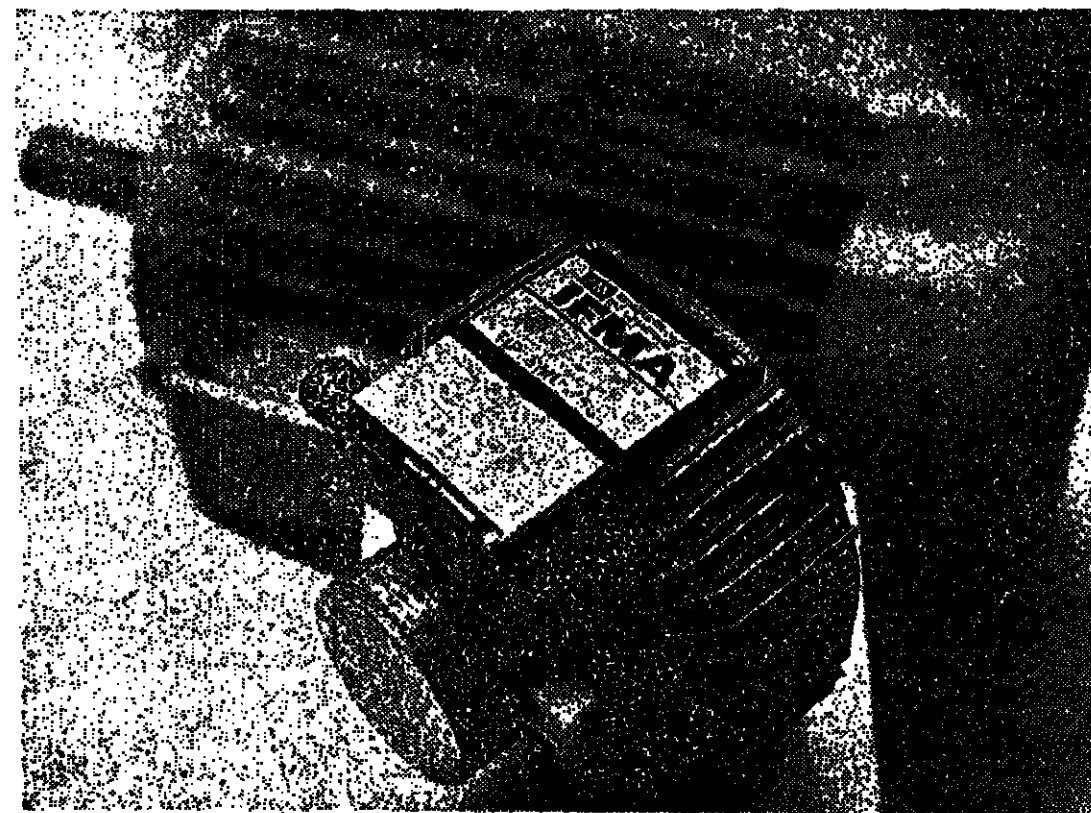
machines, vacuum cleaners, fans, coffee grinders

● Single-phase electric motors with centrifugal starting relay, 1 or 2 speeds, 0.25 kw/1,500 rpm, 220 v

DC motors: MCG type - for general appliance: output: 4 kw-280 kw; MCU type - for machine tools: output: 3.25 kw-200 kw; MJI motors MCM type - series 802-808; output: 3.7 kw-75 kw

DC motors with axial air gap and disk rotor, output: 180 w; 370 w; 750 w; 1,200 w; 1,500 w; 2,200 w; 4,000 w; 5,500 w

● Welding converters: CS 125 A, CSCA 250 A, CS 315 A,



washing machines 2/12 poles, 2/16 poles, refrigerators, sewing (40050) for operation in explosive ambience

● Three-phase asynchronous motors of large output: output: 110-1,800 kw; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; low voltage: 220-660 v - MIB & MAB; high voltage: 3.3-6 kv - MIB & MAB; MUB & MEB; wound rotor; low voltage: 220-660 v - MIP & MUR; high voltage: 3.3-6 kv - MIP, MAP, MUF & MEP; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) and B5 (DIN 42677); protection: IP23 or IP44 (DIN 40050)

● TAM three-phase asynchronous motors: output: 0.25-7.5 kw; voltage: 220-300 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673), B5 (DIN 42677) and B14 aluminium casting

● Single-phase electric fractional horse power motors for



CS 350 A, CS 3 (350 A), CS 5 (500 A)

● Welding sets with Diesel engine - GST 350 A, GST 500 A

● General sets powered by Diesel engines, stationary or mobile: 4 kva; 7.5 kva; 13 kva; 15 kva; 20 kva; 33 kva; 80 kva; 125 kva; 150 kva

● Synchronous generators: 231 and 400 v, 50-60 cycles, of: 5 kva; 6.2 kva; 7.5 kva; 15 kva; 30 kva; 38 kva; 40 kva; 50 kva; 80 kva; 125 kva; 150 kva

● Medium-frequency converter sets: GEF-AV, 50 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 56 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 100 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 110 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 125 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 8,000 Hz

● Distribution transformers: rated power: 25-1,600 kva, rated voltage: 6-35 kv

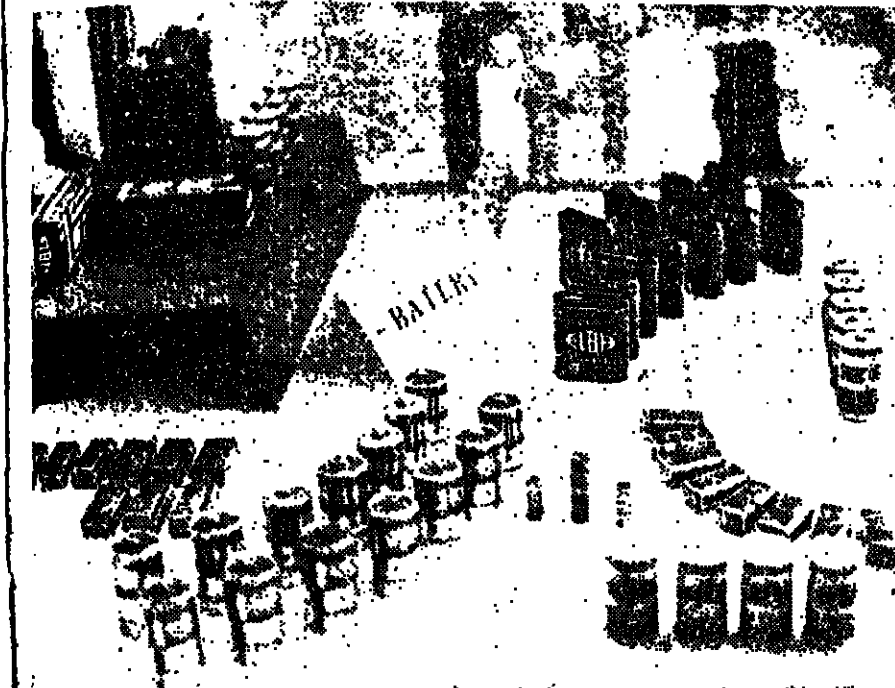
● Power transformers and autotransformers: rated power: 2,000-400,000 kva; rated voltage: up to 400 kv

● Medium and high-voltage

age: 6-35 kv and 110 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250-3,000 Mva; b) small air volume, type IO (Delle Altiplano France licenced): rated voltage: 6-20 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250-500 Mva; c) ditto for the rated voltage of 66, 110, 220 and 400 kv; d) air contactor type CAM, 6 kv, 100 a

● Disconnecting switches: a) indoor use (SMI-SII); rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 6,300 a; b) outdoor use (SME-STE-STEP); rated voltage up to 400 kv; rated current up to 1,600 a; c) indoor load break switches, type SIS; rated voltage up to 20 kv; breaking capacity up to 7 Mva; d) photograph type PHAF-1-110/2000

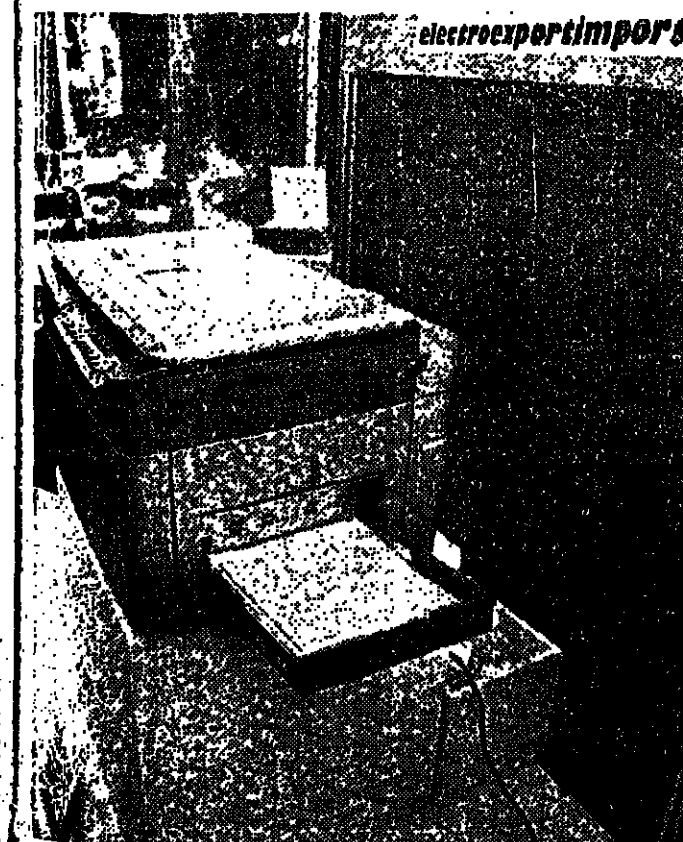
● Instrument transformers: a) current transformers: 1. plastic insulation (types C15, C10); 2. synthetic resins (type C10); rated voltage up to 35 kv; indoor use; 3. ditto, type C10 (CIRTO, CIRTI); 4. oil, type (CESU and CESI); rated voltage up to 400 kv, for outdoor use; b) voltage transformers: 1. plastic insulation (type TIRK); 2. synthetic resins (type TIRK); 3. oil, type (TIRK); rated voltage up to 400 kv; rated voltage up to 35 kv



or double phase build for indoor or outdoor use; 2. oil types (TEMU-TEBU and TECU) rated voltage up to 400 kv single or double-phase build for outdoor use

● Medium-voltage fuses: rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 100 a; indoor use (type FI); outdoor use (type FE)

● Prefab cells for indoor use for transformer stations up to 20 kv



● Reactance coils, type BR standard incandescent lamps, fluorescent lamps, starters

● Power capacitors: a) mineral oil (type CU); rated voltage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated power: 10-15 kva; three phase build indoor mounting; b) chlorinated oil, type CS; rated voltage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated power: 15-20 kva; three-phase build; indoor mounting

● Low-voltage gears for industrial purpose and housing installations (contactors, relays, circuit breakers, push buttons, thermal fuses, transformers, high rupture capacity low-voltage fuses, switches, sockets, etc.)

● Lifts

● Dry cells and electric batteries

● Lighting sources: high pressure mercury vapour lamps, halogen lamps, fluorescent lamps

● Indoor lighting fittings for fluorescent lamps

● Street lighting fittings for mercury lamps

● Lighting fittings for motor vehicles

● Lanterns

● Accumulators

● Electric hand tools

● Electric refrigerators with compressor

● Electric home appliances: washing machines, oil radiators, electric hot plates, flat irons, vacuum cleaners, hair driers, electric coffee grinders, turbine radiators, window fans, table fans, attachments set for MGA drilling machines, other electric heating appliances, household electric pumps

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tion: PVC polyethylene or paper (mass-impregnated and mass-impregnated-non-drying)

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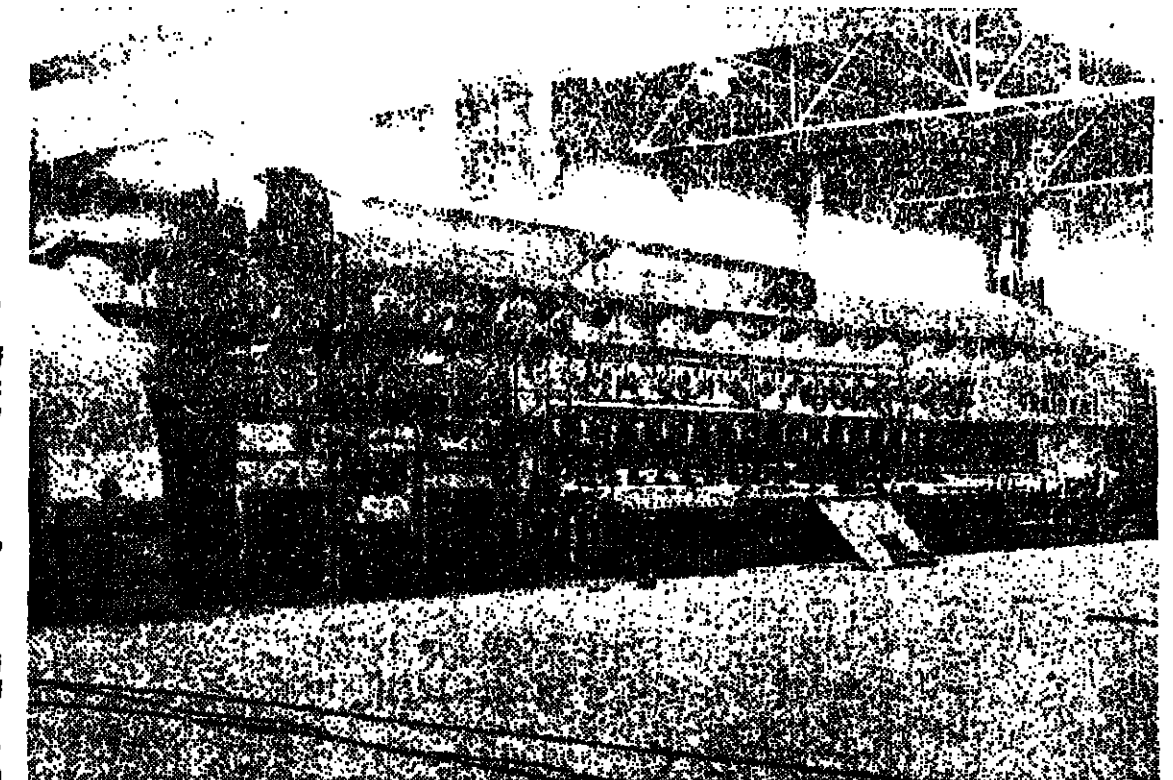
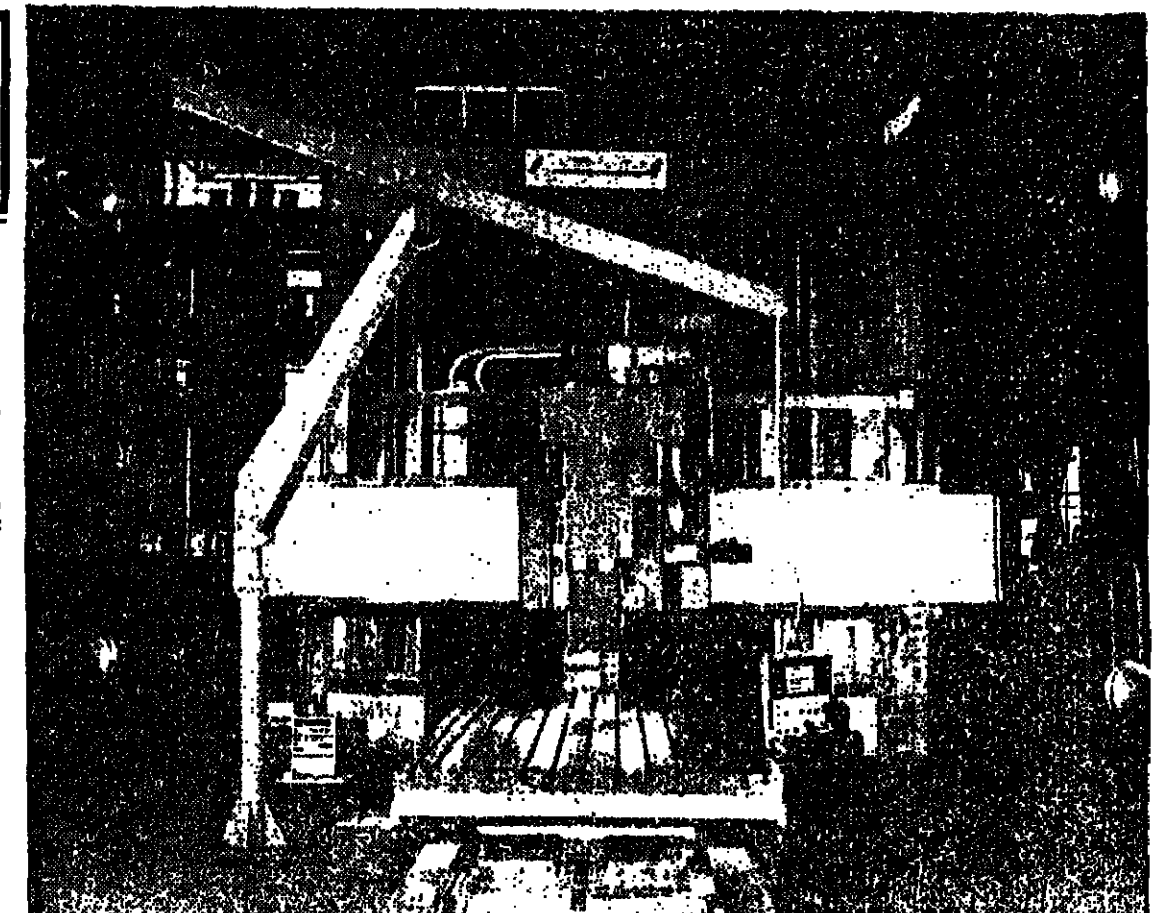
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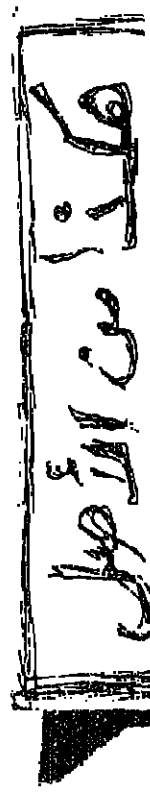
- complex metal structures for machine-tools
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- grinding spur gear or screw wheels, $d = 25 - 1,000$ mm, $m = 1.5 - 14$ mm, and $B_{max} = 230$ mm
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- turnings, millings and broachings on vertical lathes for cylindrical parts with $d = 8,000$ mm and $L = 3,000$ mm
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SCULPTURE CAMPS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

On the basis of a cooperation contract, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Institute of Agriculture of the State of Lovrin and the Vemar-Selmdorf Institute of the GDR are studying in parallel, in comparative cultures, new monogenic types of fodder sugarbeet. The researchers of Lovrin also collaborate with the Glushko Institute of the USSR in problems of hemp growth for fibres and seeds. They have granted technical assistance for the application of Romanian technologies in the USSR for obtaining large crops of soy bean.

CORN HIERARCHY

SUGAR FACTORY

A sugar factory with a processing capacity of 300 tons of sugar beet in 24 hours, was recently commissioned in Ottenla town in the south of the Romanian Plain. It is one of the latest objectives of an ample investment programme carried out by the Romanian State. The capacity of the sugar beet processing capacities are two times bigger than in 1959 and have trebled compared to 1945.

The location of sugar factories was considered in the best location both for transport distances of the raw material, but also for by-products resulting from sugar beet processing.

The Ottenla sugar factory as well as those of Târlăveni, Fălcuș, Fărcășii, Bănești, Lechința, Ilișeu, Fundulea, etc., but also two smaller ones, have been erected in the centre of areas producing big sugar beet quantities.

Agricultural scientific research laid at the disposal of seedlings seeds from high yielding sugar beet varieties with big contents of active sugar and best adapted to the soil.

The new sugar factories, such as the one in Ottenla, continue an over 100-year tradition of the Romanian sugar industry. The first sugar factories were set up in Romania in 1840 in the sugar beet area of Hod, Harghita county, at Săscuț, Bacău county, etc.

MINING MONORAIL

This year, the mining enterprises Vudun and Parosel working as part of the Jin Valley mining works have commissioned several small installations for the transportation of materials and workers. The new type of installation for mining transport which are also fireproof (eliminating the risk of explosion in case of big gas concentrations) has started being mass-produced by the mining equip-

HOUSING UNITS

Since the beginning of this year, 2,350 flats have been built in the towns and communities of Argeș county.

Modernization works are carrying on completion on the main thoroughfare that traverses the town of Buzău. The six lanes of this road will be opened to traffic at the end of this year.

The number of flats delivered this year to the specialists working in the villages of Harghita is 1,000, a record of 100. Since 1962, more than 2,500 such flats have received their residents.

ETHYL BENZENE

At Midla petrochemical plant the first quantities of ethyl benzene were produced. Ethyl benzene represents a new stage in the action of best turning to account the crude exploited on the continental shelf. (Photo above).

AN ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT

A new and modern production unit has been commissioned in the area of the great chemical plant of Yrnaveni. The device manufactures sodium sulphide which is widely used in the metallurgical, textile, chemical and petrochemical industry. Built according to a Romanian design, the product is based on a raw material provided by factories existing on the same area.

A MODEL ENTERPRISE

Recently, Malania enterprises in Sibiu was declared a model unit as part of the drive to update production in the field of fine mechanics. A production enterprise manufacturing lath includes two big groups of products — hydraulic equipment (over 1,000 types) and control apparatus (in about 300 variants). Also manufactured in Sibiu are complex installations for machine tools and automation meant for the national power plant, shipbuilding, metalworking, shipbuilding, metalworking for irrigation, power systems, aircraft.

WEATHER FORECAST

According to the Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology in Bucharest, November temperatures in the south and west of the country will be somewhat lower than usual, in the other areas temperatures will be slightly higher than the regular ones. Rainfall will be normal in the largest part of the territory, somewhat scarce in the north and centre and heavier in places in the southwest.

Cold weather during the first days of the month followed by gradual warming. Sky variable, rather overcast in the second part of the first decade. Rain and drizzle, briefly turning into sleet and snow. Snowfalls expected in the mountains. Minimum temperatures in the first ten days ranging between -2 and -8°C, least lower (-12°C) during the first night. Maximum temperatures: 5-15°C. Moist weather in the second decade, with rain and occasional snowfall, heavier in the southwest. Lows between -1 and +6°C, highs between 4 and 14°C.

Outlook generally cloudy in the last interval of the month. Rain and drizzle, more frequent during the last days. Sleet and snow in places. Mly. temp.: 1-10°C, max: 2-13°C.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF THEATRE

We are celebrating 200 years since the opening of the first theatre on the territory of this country. The honour of this pioneering cultural as well as historical act goes to the town of Sibiu. An ancient Romanian city in Transylvania whose name is twinned to numerous events, Sibiu still preserves numerous edifices of impressive oldness. Let us mention for instance the renowned House for the Aged built in 1582, probably the oldest establishment in the world having performed the same function uninterrupted. Then, there are other lay or religious edifices six or seven centuries old. Obviously, the traditions of the Romanian theatre are not linked to Sibiu alone. Theatrical performances were given by foreign troupes generally at the courts of most Romanian rulers. It is quite likely that a learned prince like Petru Cercel who travelled ex-

Blue House, preserved to this day, for theatrical representations. Other places too were at times reserved for theatre, but they were improper ones: a storehouse, etc. In 1788, printer and scholar Martin Hochmeister took the initiative of building an edifice specially meant to host theatrical performances in the immediate vicinity of the town's surrounding wall. What was going on in Europe at that time? Two major events, a political and a cultural one: Austria entered the Russo-Turkish war on Russia's side (and the Romanian Lands became a theatre of military operations), while in north-western Europe, in foggy England, the one to become the great Britain, the 18th century. In Sibiu, despite the war, the 15,000 inhabitants lived in harmony and were thirsty for life. Built with local forces exclusively, the old theatre (known as the Round Tower) was large enough for the needs of the town. Twenty metres long and thirteen metres high, it had 53 boxes on

rest". In Visla lui Mihai Eminescu — Mihai Eminescu's Life, George Calinescu mentions the Sibiu period of the poet's youth and writes: "If the Brasov audience received with such warmth the Romanian artists, although they had seen Romanian theatre before, anyone can imagine the joy of the Sibiu people when they heard Romanian language spoken for the first time on stage. The theatre hall was offered for free, on condition that the performance should be given for charity. The plays performed (among which Michael the Brave, etc.) did not only collied the Romanians but also satisfied the German audience." At the end of the tour, the Romanian Society threw a party in honour of the guest troupe in the hall of "Imparaul romanilor" hotel in which 150 persons, among whom young Eminescu, participated. Mention should be made that three years before, the place where plays were performed had been bought by town officials, becoming the Municipal Theatre. A needed restoration took place between 1888-1887 but unfortunately, in 1949, a deadly fire put an end to its long activity. Nevertheless the foundation and walls, where the Independence Club functions now, have been preserved in relatively good conditions. During a phone conversation I had with representatives of the Sibiu theatre I learned that, through the care of local officials, the old 1788 building would be soon restored; the initial architectural plans, manuscripts of the building are still preserved, there is a lot of will and labour force, so in a short period we will witness a restoration of exceptional value.

We celebrate, therefore, two centuries since the creation of the first theatre in Romania.



Although I repeat, there have been theatrical performances in Romania not for two centuries but for twenty centuries, that first establishment, small and elegant, which was attacked by fire and time erosion, remains like a source of light that must be inherited by the Romanians. CORNELIU YADIM TUDOR



... through western Europe and was received by Queen Elizabeth of England. This was at one time the audience of Clodius Thasus was shining. Such a hypothesis need not be a fantastic one, but, as in so many other cases, evidence is missing. Towards the dawn of the modern period, around 1700, ruler Constantine Brancovan situated in his programme on reorganizing the Principality in Bucharest that "the second theatre" should initiate pupils into "Sophocles" or "Euripides" tragedies. The same trend was manifest — of naturalizing the theatrical phenomenon — was manifest in Moldavia. In the city of Iasi, local pupils gave the first Romanian theatrical performance having a market for theatre and religious character in 1785.

In 1800, at about the same time, Sibiu was making sustained efforts for playing host to travelling companies. In 1788 (the year when Napoleon was born) a local magistrate offered the

the main floor and 30 on the balcony, as well as a gallery, a cloakroom, a lobby, etc. The hall could accommodate as many as 400 spectators on peak nights. The repertoire was classical par excellence: naturally, the German authors (Goethe, Schiller, Lessing) were also Shakespeare, Moliere and the ancients. As happens usually to buildings made mostly of wood and overpopulated, that theatre too witnessed several fires, such as those in 1802 and 1822.

The founder of the establishment, Hochmeister, was a remarkable cultural phenomenon who in 1787 brought out of his own press the first Romanian translation from world drama: Achilles at Skiro made in Bucharest by Iordache SIMONEA. The Sibiu theatre linked its name to another event in Romania's cultural history. In June 1868, Mihai Eminescu, our national poet, was working as prompter in Mihai Poni's troupe, next to which he was accommodated at Hotel "Buc-

The latest premiere of the Notara Theatre in Bucharest is "One Morning in 1848", written by Mihai Ionescu and directed by Dan Miron. This second play by Mihai Ionescu staged at the Notara Theatre (the former was called "Trasura la scara" / Carriage at the Door) proposes to the audience a highly topical theme: the confrontation

between the innovative spirit specific to the people who responsibly think over life's problems and bureaucratic routine, the behavior and mentality of people who cannot cope with everyday reality.



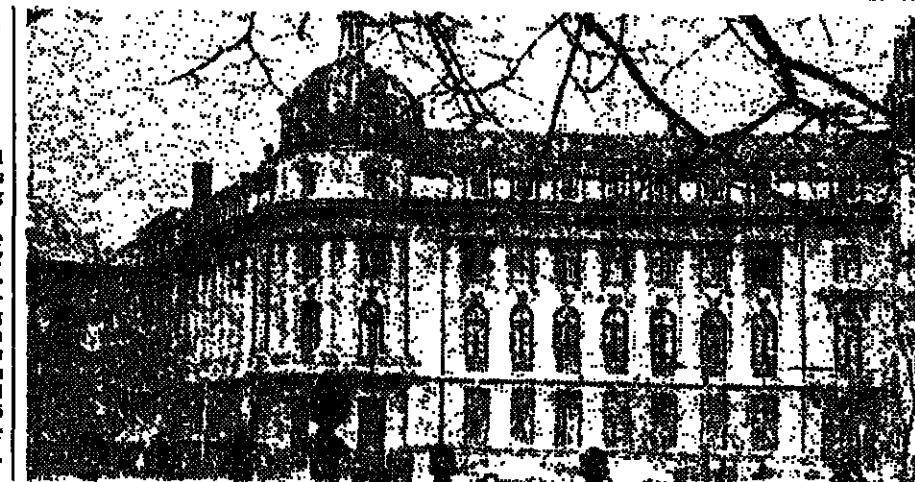
There are many and beautiful buildings in Sibiu. But the town's inhabitants have known how to preserve the urbanistic riches of the past. The perfume of the atmosphere of past centuries comes through to the 20th century from our photos.



THE ACADEMY OF ECONOMIC STUDIES — 75 YEARS

Seventy-five years of existence of the Academy of Economic Studies — the first and biggest Romanian higher education institute — were celebrated in Bucharest these days. When founded in 1913 it was called the Academy of Higher Commercial and Industrial Studies and then changed its name several times. Obviously not only this prestigious aspect changed over this period. At present, the Academy includes four faculties with six specialties: the Faculty of Finance and Accounting; the Faculty of Commerce with the specialties — trade economy, the economy of services for public catering and tourism; the Faculty of Planning and Economic Cereals; the Faculty of Industry and Agriculture. The Academy has 31 amphitheatres, 20 seminar rooms, 55 labs and rooms, an electronic computer centre and office, a main library and reading rooms with over 500 thousand volumes.

Two show rooms, a medical consulting room, three sports halls, a club, a printing house, five bookshops. Thousands of students are guided by a teaching staff of 493 organized in 11 chairs. Of them four are academicians and corresponding members of the Romanian Academy, eight are members and corresponding members of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences. 335 teaching staff have scientific titles of doctor of science. (Right photo).



A NEW LIBRARY

A new library opened in Bucharest, on the Baneasa Boulevard. It carries the name of the greatest Romanian literary critic and historian George Calinescu. It is the largest library of Sector 1 in the Capital. On the first floor of the spacious building, the children's department places at the readers' disposal 9,500 volumes, 100 records, film strips and the collections of the Luminia, Cutacatari, Scintila, Lincolnia publications. The shelves storing books for pre-school and school children, accompanied by illustrations of the most cherished chil-

ren's books, the same as records with stories round off the fairy-like atmosphere attracting both children and grown-ups. The book stock calls attention with its departmental design for all ages. Pre-school children can borrow illustrated poems and fairy tales books; small pupils can choose from among many volumes of poetry, theatre, fairy-tales, novels for children, short stories, history, music and sports books. Students and adults have shelves arranged according to groups — social sciences, technology, art, sports and Romanian and world literature.

On the ground floor the adult's department presents for study 20,000 copies. The reading room covers social sciences, philosophy, economic sciences, technology, art, as well as works of linguistics, folklore, literary criticism and theory, Romanian and world literature, history, geography, etc. The reading room has volumes chosen from the social sciences group, rounding off the documents of the group existing in the reading room, many dictionaries a.s.o. (Below photo).

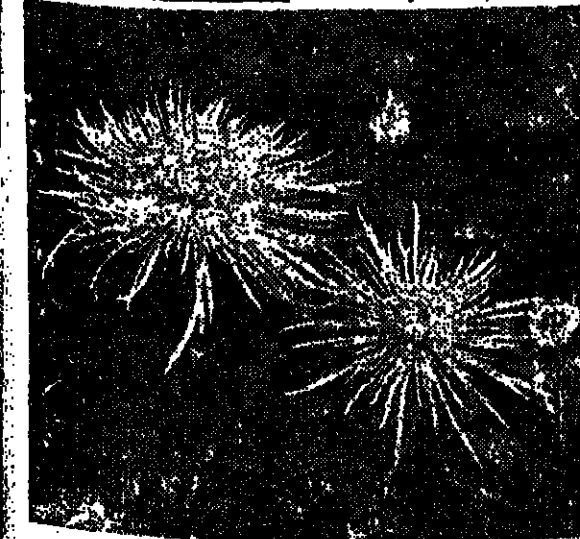


BOOK EXHIBITION

An unusual exhibition was mounted in the picturesque rural settlement of Sibiu in the Margina area, under the heading "Sibiu Book". It was opened in the halls of the local museum called "Sibiu Cultural Assets" and includes over 100 volumes authored by prestigious Romanian scientists and men of letters native of Sibiu. Among them there is miniaturist, Petru Patru, historians Ion Lupas and Andrei Gheba, philosopher D.D. Ruse, film-maker Victor Iliu, scholar and professor Olsafir Ghilbu, personalities who bequeathed today's and tomorrow's generations a valuable cultural heritage. The exhibition is a peak in the commune's cultural activity, an attraction not only for locals but also for the numerous tourists passing through Sibiu.

THEATRICAL SEASON OPENS AT "CASANDRA"

The Casandra Studio of the I.L. Caragiale Theatre and Film Institute in Bucharest has scheduled the first performances of the new season. Speaking about the plans of the student-actors and the professors took place on November 3, with Mihai Sebastian's "Nameless Star" performed by fourth-year students, by stage professor Dora Ridulescu and lecturer Sergiu Pop's class. The same class are preparing an acid comedy by Teodor Maltiu, "Falsul", stage-directors-to-be, currently post graduate students, author interesting productions highly appreciated by the audience. In this tradition followed up? "We hope so. Anyway, the plays rehearsed now promise not to deviate from our good traditions. I am referring to Shakespeare's "King Lear", directed by student Andrei Vulpes, in Valeriu Molescu's class. We are all looking forward to the premiere, as it was conceived as a reply to the production of the same play staged at the Clujul Theatre in Bucharest in the latest season. Another production (meant to enter a polemic with the Nottara Theatre's performance) will be "Sibiu Night", the famous comedy of the Romanian classic playwright Ion Luca Caragiale. On the Casandra stage, the play will be directed by student Mihai Mandea, of Valeriu Molescu's class. Also to be performed is a play by the contemporary Romanian playwright "The Wanderer", directed by student Camelia Roba, of Professor Alexia Visarion and lecturer Dragos Gargiula's class.



FLOWERS ON THE THRESHOLD OF WINTER

Bain Mare hosted an exhibition of autumn flowers by artists from Sibiu, Baneasa, Ploiesti, Baia Mare, Sibiu, Marasti, Rhipcia, Vama and Zalka, as well as at the horticultural enterprises of Cluj, Dumbraveni and Oradea. The exhibitors presented flowers specific to this season, decorative combinations, new varieties of flowers obtained through scientific research. The most beautiful flowers were singled out and awarded prizes.

CONTEST

Tirgoviste played host to the 25th edition of the Patriotic and Revolutionary Literature Contest "The Văratesti Heritage". Organized by the Folk Creation and Mass Artistic Activities Guiding Centre of Buzău County, by the county library, the county museum and the Union of Communist Youth county committee, the event included numerous activities and was crowned with the award of numerous prizes by a jury headed by prize-writer Mircea Horia Simionescu.

ROMANIA 3 — GREECE 0

By inflicting a 3-0 defeat on Greece, the Romanian squad has taken a comfortable lead in the World Soccer Championship Qualifying Group one, with four points out of just as many and an excellent goal average of 3 to 1.

The position of Greece's team is also favoured by the 1-1 draw snatched by Bulgaria on their away match against Denmark at Copenhagen. Naturally, it is too early to make comments on the final standings of the series. The series of matches still to be played in the spring and autumn of next year will decide which national squad is to take the road of Rome, host of the 1990 Final Tournament.

How was the match in Bucharest? Witnessed by a 20,000-large crowd in the Steaua stadium, the game was a hot clash, typical of a qualifying match. Especially after Greece had been baffled in their plans to win their home match against Denmark (1-1 in Athens), which seriously diminished their qualifying hopes. But the tradition of the 22 matches played between Romania and Greece (since 1930) inclined in favour of the Romanians (13 victories, seven draws and only two defeats).

The Romanian team were the same who had defeated Bulgaria at Sofia by 3-1, two weeks ago: Lungu, Iovan, Andone, Deladeti, Rotariu, Popescu, Mateu, Sabau, Iug, Ciomara and Leticu. The Romanians showed their outfield supremacy on all planes: excellent tactics, subtle communication among all compartments, dazzling speed and overwhelming force in the attack. The goals were authored by Mateu, Iug (from the penalty spot) and, in the second half, by Sabau. Though severe, the score illustrates only partially the difference of value between the two teams. The Romanians missed other five or six chances. A bitter taste was left by the opponents' rough tackling and the astonishing misjudgements shown by the Austrian referee, headed by Hubert Forstinger, who frustrated the Romanians of another two penalties. After the two games played on Wednesday, the Group One standings are the following: 1) Romania (4 p); 2) Denmark (3 p); 3) Bulgaria (1 p); 4) Greece (1 p).

LITERARY AWARDS

The George Calinescu Award, Revista de Istorie si Literatură (The Review of Literary History and Theory) of the Bucharest-based George Calinescu Institute awarded the George Calinescu prize for the best works of literary theory, criticism released in 1987. The awards went to Adriana Marino for his book entitled Hermeneutica a ideii de literatură (The Hermeneutics of the Idea of Literature) put out by the Dacia Publishing House of Cluj-Napoca, and to Nicolae Manolescu for his book Despre poezie (On Poetry), printed by the Curtea Romaneasca Publishing House of Bucharest. The gladiators were headed by professor Zoe Dumitrescu-Bușulnea, a corresponding member of the Romanian Academy, director of the George Calinescu Institute of Literary History and Criticism, who presided the jury.

The Persepolis Award, The "Jury of 13" (chaired by academician Alexandru Babel, vice-chairman of the Writers' Union) granted the Persepolis prize for 1988 to the volume Cronică autobiografică (Moldavian Chronicles) by Pseudo-Euclides Kopalitsescu and Ioana Culin, a critical edition of Aurora Iliu and Ioana Zmeu, with an introductory study by Aurora Iliu. The book was released by the Minerva Publishing House of Bucharest in the "Reclama" series. At the same time a mention was awarded to Emil Serles (Wellington), edited at the Minerva Publishing House.

HANG GLIDING CHAMPIONSHIP

The megalopolis resort of Ploiesti Bragov recently played host to the national hang gliding championship (finals). This was the second edition of the championship although the sport has been practiced in Romania for many years now. The starting point for all the events included in the competition was the Ploiesti Bragov, which has an altitude of 1,700 metres. Hang gliding, a dangerous and sporty riding which has attracted the attention of many trainees. The title went to Nelu Popescu of Iasi.



EXPO

Loaded with amazing virtuosity, Virgil Postelnicu's works convey the calm and the calm nature again. The harmonious equilibrium of objects making up his still lifes, but also of flowers, as they are cut in space by the artist's eye, points fully above anything else. A variety of compositions of colour and rhythm. The harmony of colour dominates these works, where bright hues are pale, and hardly heated.

His exhibitions, recently opened in Olărești, prove the new approach of a vocation manifested decades ago. Because, although he started his studies at the "Ion Andreescu" Art Institute in Cluj Napoca, Virgil Postelnicu abandoned them in order to approach philosophy. Thus, this graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy in Bucharest who, devoted many years to the study of ideas, came back with a surprising gift for painting.

The criteria of reality are for the painter the criteria of communication. A communication meant to express, first of all, the dominant role he attributes to colour. Because the poetic skill of these works starts from colour's rhythm and harmonies. The subtle calligraphy of spirals or simple, almost hieratic images of still lifes are topics he explores with ever renewed interest, bringing to one's attention an artistic language based on the notion of subjective implications.

MARINA PĂRĂȘCU

GEROVITAL H3 AND ASLAVITAL TREATMENT

Numerous researches, discoveries and original medical preparations authored by Romanian scientists, which have subsequently become known throughout the world thanks to their effectiveness, help in prolonging the life span.

In the therapeutic prevention of aging a major role has been played by the development of the original Romanian medicine Gerovital H3 by the late scientist Ana Adan, following a research activity spanning 20 years. Starting from the testing of procaine in rheumatism arthritis, this research led to the gathering of rigorously-controlled scientific data and the working out of therapies likely to improve the elderly's physical and psychic condition.

In 1952, the Geriatric Institute was set up in Bucharest, (the first of the kind in the world), which founded a medical school rapidly winning recognition in the world; its services have been highly appreciated by scientists and sought by patients from various countries.

The activities conducted here primarily resulted in a prolongation of the life of numerous aged people and, which is more important, in the preservation of a high physical and psychic tonus. Researches have also led to the preparation of medical drugs which proved efficacious not only in preventing the aging process but also in treating other deficiencies of the human body's vital functions.

GEROVITAL H3 is a medical drug recommended in psychic and intellectual asthenia, in convalescence, overexertion, trophic disorders, cutaneous dystrophy and, above all, in delaying the activity and thus the aging process. The medicine has been successfully applied over the last few years in treating atherosclerosis-based affections of the nervous system, various forms of the Parkinson disease and sequelae of cerebrovascular accidents. In time, it has also proved efficacious in eliminating menopause and andropause-induced disorders.

The Gerovital H3 treatment is applied under the form of drops, infiltrations, tablets, suppository lotions and creams, the latter being used to diminish wrinkles, changes caused by skin aging and in cases of vitiligo, psoriasis and other ce-

ASLAVITAL is used to prevent aging, atherosclerosis, physical and psychic asthenia, sleeping disorders, degenerative rheumatism, bronchial asthma, in cases of decreasing intellectual efficiency, nervous breakdown, in sequelae of encephalopathy with children.

During the treatment with Gerovital H3 and Aslavital patients notice ameliorations of their visual and auditory capacity, of their psychic and intellectual strength, a growth in their resistance to infectious diseases and various injuries. At the same time these drugs do not cause habituation, toxic phenomena and side effects.

These drugs are to be administered in parallel with physio- and kineiotherapeutic methods in specialized sanatoria and in certain balneal spas where there are medical departments coordinated by the National Institute of Gerontology and Geriatrics in Bucharest.



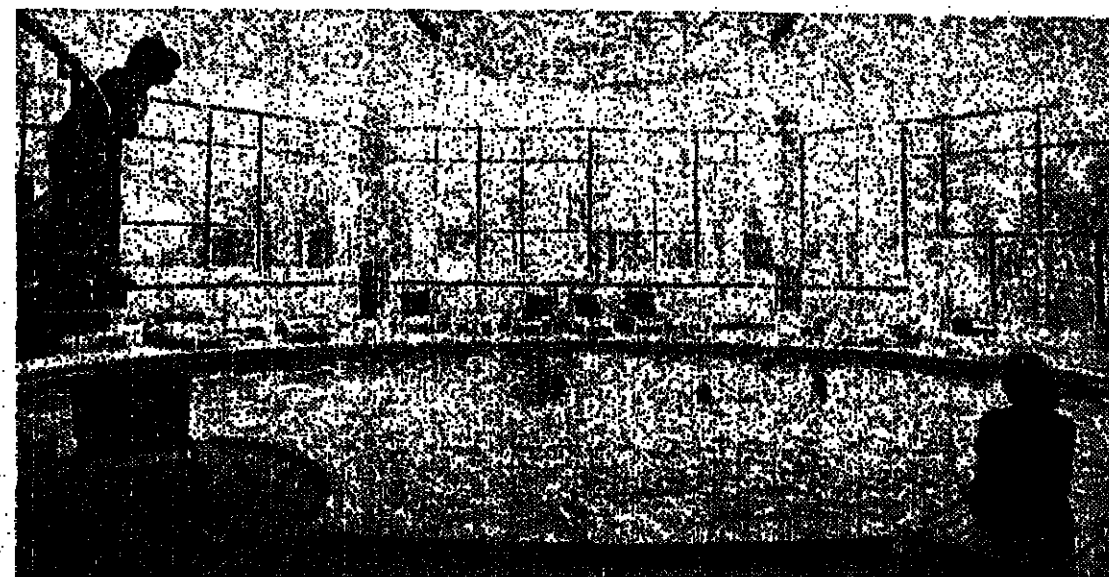
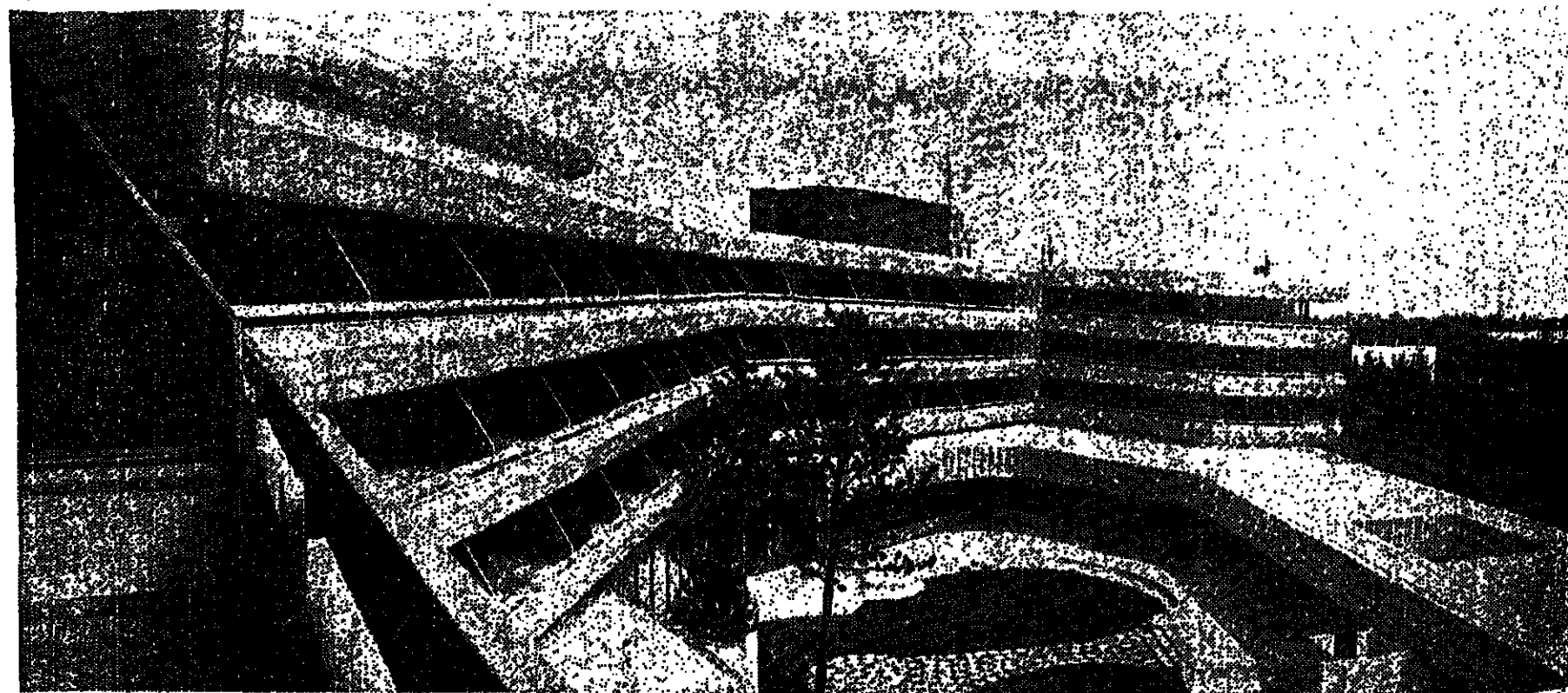
CENTRES OF GERIATRIC CURE TREATMENT

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GERONTOLOGY AND GERIATRICS IN BUCHAREST has a clinic furnished with rooms for diagnosis and treatment with Gerovital and Aslavital. Doctors recommend a sojourn of two weeks for clinical tests and laboratory analyses necessary to ensure a complete diagnosis and the first treatment series. At the end of the series patients receive a detailed medical certificate issued in international languages carrying the test results and individual recommendations to continue the treatment with Gerovital and Aslavital at home.

HOTEL FLORA in Bucharest, it is a de luxe hotel for geriatric cures. Isolated from the city bustle, located in an area of parks and verdure, in the vicinity of the lakes surrounding the Romanian capital, displaying a modern architecture, this establishment offers not only pleasant rest but also attentive and efficient medical care. It is equipped with medical consulting rooms, test laboratories, aerobol installations, gaitways and light baths, Scotch showers, jacuzzis, ultrashort and infrared ray installations, ultrasound and dynamic current installations, gymnastic bicycles, solar

ly, refrigerator. The hotel also has a restaurant, a brasserie, conference and reading rooms, a hairdresser and a beauty parlor (using Gerovital products) a swimming pool and, nearby, tennis courts, bowling alleys etc.

The **OTOPENI SANATORIUM**, located 18 km away from Bucharest in the middle of an evergreen park, is specialized for geriatric treatment. It includes double occupancy rooms with bathrooms, medical consulting and treatment rooms, laboratories, X-ray installations, electrocardiography, electrotherapy and hydro-



flums, sauna and a swimming pool. Its suites, half-suites and double-occupancy rooms are arranged in keeping with the requirements of modern comfort (air conditioning, heat and soundproofing, telephone, radio,

therapy rooms, remedial gymnastics halls and massage rooms. There is also a library, a reading room, an information desk, and an exchange office. A bus links the station in Bucharest.

TREATMENT IN HEALTH RESORTS

There are geriatric clinics with specialists and world-famous balneal resorts such as Balne Felix, Balne Herculan, Calimanești-Căciulata, Vatra Dornei, Sovata, Slanic Moldova and Tuzsod.

On the coast, you can find geriatric services in the Eforie Nord, Mangalia and Neptun resorts.

You can take geriatric cures both in Bucharest and in all the above-mentioned spots the year round.

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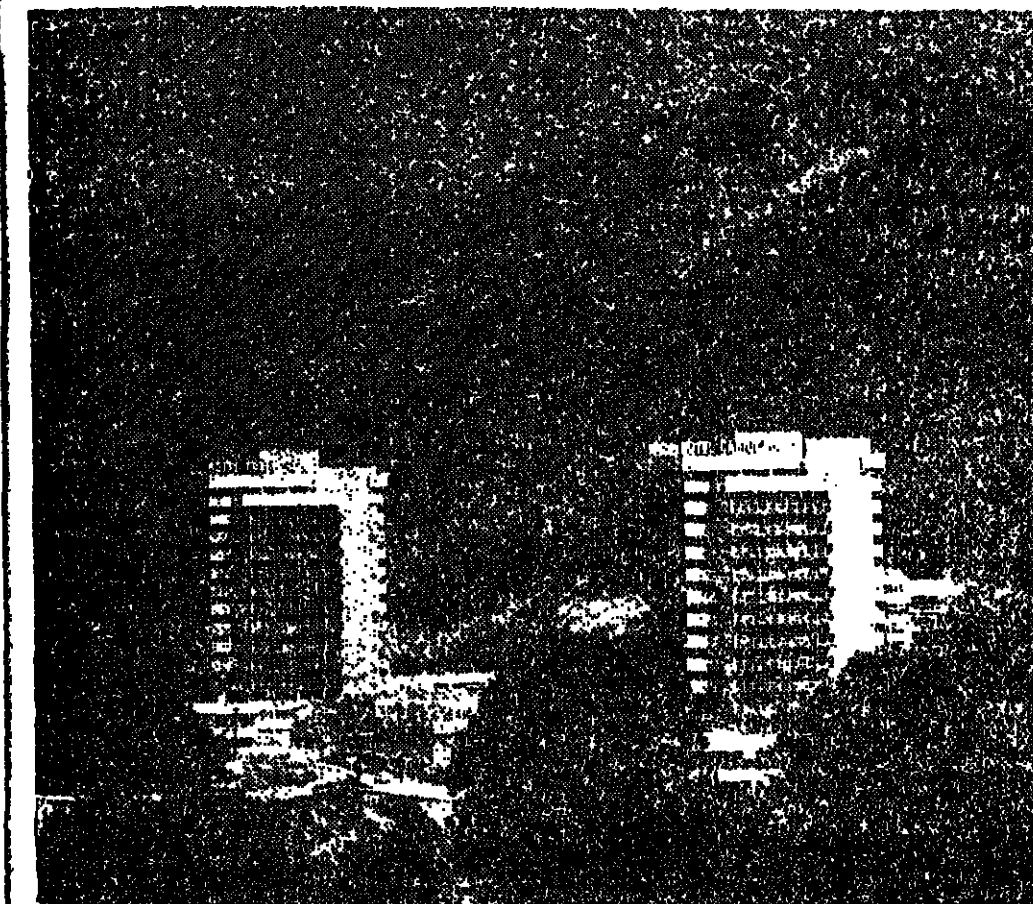
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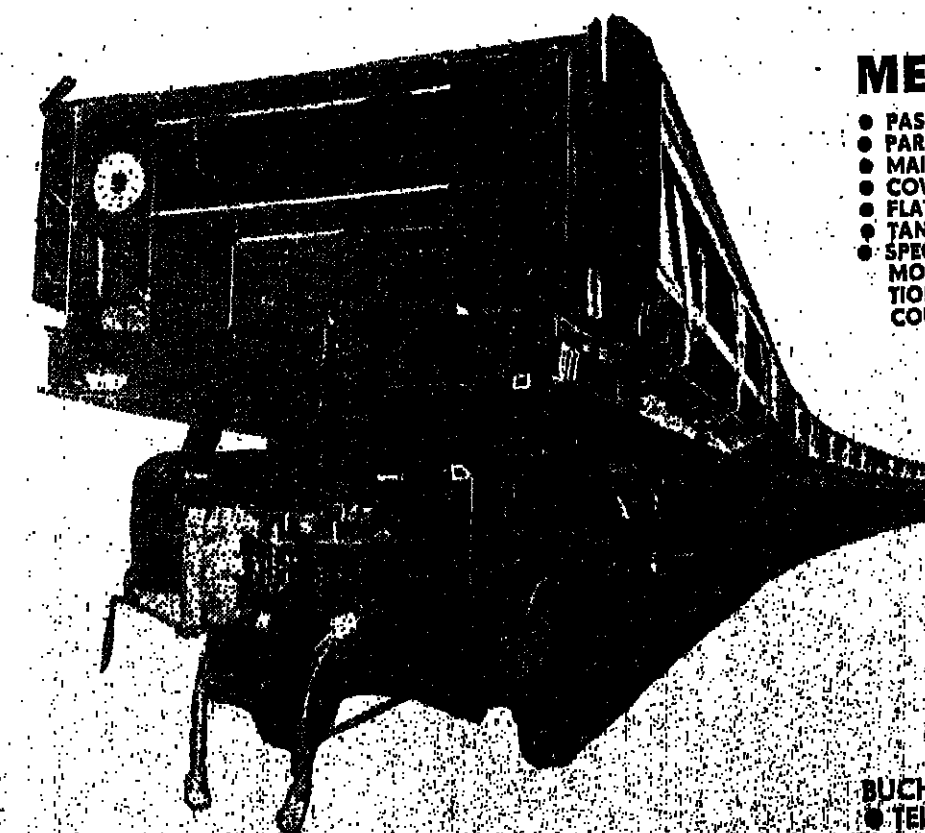
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